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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Clear but cold. Temp. 3—3 (37-37). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 3—3 (37-37). LONDON: Clear. Temp. 5-1 (41-34). Tomorrow clear. Yesterday's temp. 5-1 (37-34). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 15-3 (59-38). NEW YORK: Clear. Temp. 5-1 (41-34). Yesterday's temp. 5—1 (41-34).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

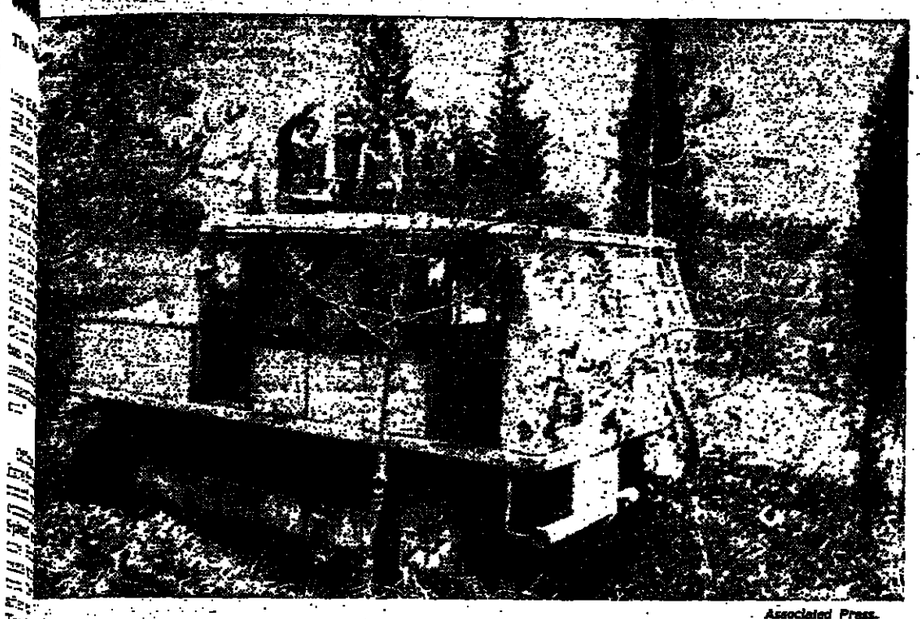
INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	20 Sch.	Lebanon	3.1 25
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	15 P	Netherlands	1.50 Fior.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.L. 8
Italy	300 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	60.35
Israel	L.E. 2.50	Yugoslavia	9 D.

No. 28,961 * * PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1976 Established 1887



Associated Press.

Three Lebanese Army mutineers manning a vehicle at a rebel post in south Lebanon.

Army Unit Mutinies In Lebanon

Act by Moslems Shakes Cabinet

BEIRUT, March 8 (UPI).—A military garrison revolted today announcing that it was siding with the rebel "Lebanese Arab Army" and the Cabinet met in emergency session over the widening rift between Moslem and Christian troops.

Troops at the Arnoun Barracks in south Lebanon, near the Israeli border, said that they were joining the Moslem deserters of the Lebanese Arab Army, who quit their posts during the 10-month civil war over allegations of pro-Christian bias.

Reporters in the region said that about 30 soldiers were involved in the mutiny. They saw an armored personnel carrier outside Arnoun with a sign painted on it reading "Arab Army of Lebanon."

Officials in the village met with representatives of the regional subcommittee, made up of Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian officers, to contain the situation.

They refused to comment on the meeting, reporters said.

Earlier reports had said that Moslem deserters from other areas of the country had taken over the Arnoun Barracks.

The fact that the troops there had actually rebelled was more serious since after the original defection of Moslems under Lt. Ahmed al-Khatib last month, Moslem soldiers had stayed at their posts.

In another incident, more than 50 Moslem soldiers mutinied today and took over an anti-aircraft battery in Beaufort Castle, a fortress near Beirut. They vowed to shoot at Israeli reconnaissance planes, something they said had not been done before.

President Suleiman Franjieh met with Premier Rashid Karami and his six-man Cabinet in a bid to solve the military crisis.

The army commander, Maj. Gen. Hanna Said, the chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Said Nasrallah, and the head of military intelligence, Col. Jules Bustani, also attended the meeting.

The 18,000-man army stayed out of most of the fighting during the civil war, although units were called in to police truce agreements during and after the conflict.

The leader of the Socialist party, Kamal Jumblat, commented that "new winds of revolution are blowing over Lebanon."

"The bells of change are ringing out," Mr. Jumblat said. "The battle of garrisons being occupied one after another has started."

Moslem deserters were involved in an attack on the Christian village of Kobayyat last week. The attack sparked two mutinies among Christian troops from the area demanding to be sent home.

The men of the Lebanese Arab Army have refused all offers of amnesty from the government if they would rejoin their old units.

Premier Karami, speaking to reporters after the three-hour Cabinet session, referred obliquely to the military crisis.

"The army should enjoy the respect and esteem of all," he said "and should be kept out of the current political situation."

Mr. Karami said that the Cabinet had "evaluated the current situation in Lebanon and the measures needed to avoid anything which could harm security, and put the country in reverse gear."



Associated Press.

British pound at record low as it dropped below 5 marks yesterday in Frankfurt trading.

Sterling In Record 1-Day Fall

Pound Declines By Four Cents

LONDON, March 8 (Reuters).—Sterling today shed four cents against the dollar—an unprecedented loss for a single day—and reached new lows against all major currencies.

The plunge started as soon as foreign-exchange markets opened and within two hours the pound was down five cents to $1.9295, the weakest it has ever been.

The Bank of England intervened before midday to steady sterling after what a dealer called a disastrous morning. Some market sources estimated support from Britain's foreign-currency reserves at about $150 million.

Defended at last by the central bank, which had remained aloof when the slide started on Thursday, the pound steadied, closing at $1.94, compared with its final rate of $1.9615 on Friday.

Orders to Sell

Early today, orders to sell sterling poured in from the Middle and Far East and from European centers. So violent were currency fluctuations that dealers were hard-pressed to keep up with transactions.

Since Thursday, sterling has lost more than 8.25 cents against the dollar and its overall loss in value against major currencies has been 3 per cent.

Tonight, sterling's depreciation against a basket of 10 key currencies since the official realignment of December, 1971, stood at 33.1 per cent.

In Frankfurt, official support checked sterling's slide after the pound dropped below the five-mark level for the first time. The pound closed unchanged from its official early afternoon fixing price of 4.988 deutsche marks.

French Franc Drops

Sterling's plight spread to the French franc, which itself was the center of speculation last month.

In Paris, the Bank of France had to spend about $50 million to prop up the franc when it fell to 176.425 francs per 100 DM, the lowest level allowed in the joint European float, the "snake," and the first time the franc has been pinned to its floor since rejoining the snake last July 10. After the official markets closed, the franc traded below the floor level.

The dollar weakened slightly in trading today against the French franc, the Swiss franc and the deutsche mark.

Against the French franc the dollar closed at 4.5245 francs, down from 4.5250 at Friday's close, while falling to 2.5630 marks from Friday's 2.5705 marks.

The dollar fell to 2.5765 Swiss francs from 2.5845 francs on Friday.

London dealers were still puzzled by the Bank of England's tactics, although there was a growing conviction that U.K. authorities have decided to let sterling's exchange rate take second place to the demands of the domestic economy.

Britain's Labor government is pinning its hopes of pulling the

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

Explorations on General Accord

U.S. Is Seeking Mideast Settlement

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP).—The United States is in the early stages of a new attempt to negotiate a comprehensive settlement between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

According to U.S. officials, the present exploration is different in two important respects from previous negotiations in the 28 months since the October, 1973, war.

First, this effort seeks across-the-board agreements between Israel and its neighbors—Egypt, Jordan and Syria. Earlier efforts were aimed at smaller steps of disengagement and other bilateral agreements between Israel and a particular Arab neighbor.

Second, the objective of the present effort is "an end to the state of war" between Israel and the Arabs. This imprecise and undefined objective lies between full-scale peace agreements, on the one hand, and limited disengagement agreements on the other.

Old Approach Ended

The beginning of the new process marks the end of the "step-by-step" diplomacy that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger initiated in his first Middle Eastern shuttle" trip shortly after the 1973 war. U.S. officials concede that the "step-by-step" procedure has reached its limit. They say it cannot be resumed in the foreseeable future.

Fragmentary reports of the new process have set off waves of speculation and considerable skepticism in the countries involved. Commentators in Israel and the Arab states alike pointed out that a "nonbelligerency" plan was tried and rejected in the negotiations leading to last year's Sinai disengagement pact.

Some Israeli reports dismissed revival of the ideas as a "U.S. gimmick" to keep Middle East negotiations alive while not actually achieving anything. But other commentators and political figures express fear that Israel could be forced into unpalatable deals by the United States if the Arabs prove to be willing to negotiate.

Arab commentators have generally attacked the plan as meaningless or a trick, saying that the United States is unlikely to apply sufficient pressure on Israel to bring about major concessions during a presidential election year. But there are a few signs

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Egypt Holds 7, Italy, 3

Cairo Reports Libyan Effort To Kidnap 2 Dissident Aides

CAIRO, March 8 (Reuters).—Libya tried to kidnap its own foreign minister and another senior Libyan official in Egypt after they refused to return home, the Egyptian government prosecutor's office said today.

The alleged plot, which security authorities said included assassination, kidnapping and sabotage in Egypt, seemed likely to place further strain on relations between the two countries.

The plot was disclosed after the arrest here of seven Libyan soldiers and the interrogation of a former Tunisian foreign minister, Mohammed Masmoudi, who was said to be a close friend of Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi.

Mr. Masmoudi was arrested with the seven Libyans last weekend for questioning in connection with the alleged plot to kidnap or assassinate Libyan Foreign Minister Maj. Abdelmoneim al-Honi and Maj. Omar Meheishi.

Both Council Members

Both are members of the Libyan ruling Revolutionary Command Council which brought Col. Qadhafi to power in 1969.

Mr. Masmoudi was released today.

A spokesman from the prosecutor's office said Mr. Masmoudi had admitted that he came to Cairo to try to persuade both men to return to Tripoli.

The spokesman said Mr. Masmoudi said he saw Maj. Honi and Maj. Meheishi but the two refused Col. Qadhafi's plea to return voluntarily to Libya and settle differences with the Libyan leader. This, the prosecutor's office said, had prompted the Libyan leadership to use force.

After the arrest of the seven Libyans here in Cairo, Maj. Honi Saturday went by plane to Rome. Three other Libyans boarded a plane here and also went to Rome, apparently in an attempt to track down Maj. Honi, according to Egyptian security officials.

The three men, who were armed and carrying explosives, were arrested at Fiumicino Airport. Meanwhile, the Libyan Embassy in Italy said that Maj. Honi, who it is believed intended to go on to Paris, was undergoing a medical examination in Rome.

The Egyptian prosecutor's office said that the seven Libyans arrested here in Cairo and the three held in Rome were involved in the same plot.

An Egyptian security official said police had been aware of the mission of the Libyans beforehand.

"We were aware of their motives which were connected with the presence of Majors A. Meheishi and Honi in Cairo. They were, therefore, put under close surveillance," the security official said.

Maj. Meheisha was granted political asylum here last month after the failure of a reported anti-Qadhafi plot. Maj. Honi came to Cairo with his family several months ago.

Israeli Envoy Criticizes U.S. Over Arms Sales to Egypt

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP).—Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz charged today that the U.S. supply of military equipment to Egypt is a dangerous course of action that could lead to new confrontation in the Middle East.

In an unusually strong statement by an ambassador, Mr. Dinitz said that the U.S. sale of military goods to Egypt could cause a dangerous imbalance in the Middle East.

Speaking at a convention of B'nai B'rith, a Jewish organization, he said that he understood and approved the U.S. effort to win influence in the Arab world. However, he added, "In the quest of new friends, the United States must never forget the tested friendship and alliance of old friends."

Supply Relationship

Mr. Dinitz was particularly concerned about the Ford administration decision to sell six C-130 military transport planes to Egypt immediately and to establish a supply relationship for other material during the year.

"By supplying arms, you cannot buy friends," Mr. Dinitz said.

He indicated that the C-130s and other equipment are just the beginning of what could become a blackmail situation.

Mr. Dinitz told the audience, "You never know what the second demand will be."

Any U.S. hope that it can control the supply of arms to Egypt or influence Cairo's military action is ill advised, Mr. Dinitz said.

He pointed out that Egypt still has hundreds of millions of dollars in Soviet military equipment and continues to buy large quantities of arms from other Communist nations as well as increasing supplies of military aid from Western Europe.

U.S. influence, Mr. Dinitz added, came about because it provided an alternative to an arms race. He suggested the United States should provide Egypt with economic and social development instead of arms.

Golan Heights Clash

TEL AVIV, March 8 (AP).—Israeli troops clashed with Arab gunners on the Golan Heights in the first reported incident on the Syrian frontier in more than three months, the military command said today.

An army spokesman said that several bazooka shells were fired yesterday at an Israeli patrol near the United Nations buffer zone, about 16 miles south of the Syrian town of Kuneitra.

Simon Opens Talks With Italy Leaders

ROME, March 8 (UPI).—U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon opened talks today on the precarious Italian financial situation.

Mr. Simon met first with Paolo Baffi, governor of the Bank of Italy, and other bank officials and later with Italian Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo. He was scheduled to meet tomorrow with Premier Aldo Moro.



AP.

Nguyen Thi Binh

Saigon to Retain Elements of Private Economy

Foreign Minister Reports High Unemployment, Food Shortages

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, March 8 (NYT).—South Vietnam, still struggling against a severe wartime legacy of economic and human disruption, has developed a long-range plan for a more privately oriented economy than North Vietnam, according to Saigon's foreign minister.

In an interview here Friday, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, a key figure in Saigon's Provisional Revolutionary Government, explained that, even after reunification of North and South Vietnam, the southern economy would be arranged in a five-tier system allowing considerable private enterprise to exist alongside limited socialism.

Mrs. Binh's remarks were among the clearest indications so far that reunification would not mean the homogenization of the two Vietnams, at least in the near future. Among her other points were these:

• Ten months after the fall of Saigon and the end of the war, South Vietnamese society remains burdened by extensive unemployment, including joblessness among a million former soldiers. Food shortages are still exploited by speculators and the relatively small-scale return of population to the countryside has not yet relieved the acute crowding of the cities.

• The main problems are economic and to solve them the country needs large doses of international aid, including substantial help from the United States, which Mrs. Binh said had an obligation to assist in Vietnam's recovery from the war. U.S.-made factory machinery, left behind after the collapse of the Washington-backed government headed by Nguyen Van Thieu, cannot be used without spare parts from the United States, she noted.

• The government regards its power as secure throughout South Vietnam, although a small number of opponents have engaged in sabotage. Mrs. Binh asserted that evidence has been obtained showing that those who are resisting have had contact with the CIA.

• The government is working to change the educational content in the schools to make it a national, progressive education. It has established new orphanages, centers for the rehabilitation of prostitutes, centers for the care of beggars and facilities to treat drug addicts.

"If you came back to Saigon now, you would realize that the atmosphere has completely changed," Mrs. Binh observed. "But if you go deeper, a lot of things still have to be done to change the life of the people there—to make radical change.

"There has been a total collapse in the economy," she said.

"We have been trying by all means to make up for it. We have been trying by every means to restore and promote production in industry and agriculture. The great difficulty comes from unemployment—huge unemployment."

She put the number of jobless throughout South Vietnam at 3 million. The country's total population, including children, is only 18 to 19 million. She said that about 300,000 persons had been moved from Saigon back onto rural farmland.

Mrs. Binh's remarks clearly implied that the false urbanization caused by the war had not been eliminated. The cities were swollen by millions who fled the fighting in the countryside and were drawn to urban areas by the chance for lucrative work at U.S. military bases. When the Americans withdrew, the refugees were left without jobs.

Mrs. Binh said that overcoming economic difficulties was now the main goal of the government but that too little aid had been received from UN agencies and other foreign sources.

"We wish to emphasize the responsibility of the United States to contribute to the reconstruction of Vietnam after the war," she said, "because in South Vietnam now, in spite of the fact that the war has stopped, that there is no more American presence, that there are no more U.S. bombs, the sequels of the war are felt daily, hourly, and they are weighing heavily on our country. And the situation will last for a long time."

The interview was conducted in the South Vietnamese Embassy at the end of her official, two-week visit to Moscow to attend the 25th Soviet party congress.

Teng Drawing Women's Ire

PEKING, March 8 (Reuters).—Even the women of Peking have turned against Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

Adding to the charges heaped against him, the bitterly criticized politician was today accused of being a male chauvinist.

A newspaper article by the Peking Women's Association claimed that Mr. Teng, the main target of an anti-rightist campaign, had said disparagingly that women's problems were concerned mainly with family affairs.

Railroad Chief Asserts

South Africa Could Handle Extra Rhodesian Rail Traffic

CAPE TOWN, March 8 (Reuters).—South African railroads could definitely cope with extra traffic from Rhodesia if asked to do so following the Mozambique border closing, railroad general manager J.G.H. Loubser said yesterday.

Speaking to reporters, Mr. Loubser last night strongly denied a Johannesburg newspaper report that quoted him as saying South African railroads could not help the landlocked Rhodesians offset the loss of access to Mozambique ports.

But his comments were not thought to reflect any government decision as to whether or not South Africa should give further help to Rhodesia now that Mozambique is applying United Nations trade sanctions. He was understood to be speaking in terms of the carrying capacity of the rail network.

Any government statement on the issue would probably be made during this week's parliamentary debate on the railroad budget.

It could be, however, that if the government decides to accept the extra load of Rhodesian exports—about 25 per cent of the total was going through Mozambique until last week—it will not make any formal announcement but simply absorb the load.

South Africa has never observed the UN boycott of Rhodesia, nor has it imposed a ceiling on the volume of Rhodesian trade it is prepared to carry on its rail network to Durban and other ports.

But a feature of Prime Minister John Vorster's détente policy toward black Africa has been his cool approach to the white minority government in Salisbury.

Observers believe he is reluctant to be seen to be bailing out Rhodesia when its economy is threatened by Mozambique.

Mr. Loubser said last night that South African railroads had extra capacity following a loss in imports after devaluation. It would also accept increased traffic from black African states, including Zambia and Zaire, he said.

"We are a transport organization, not a political one," he said, adding he was disturbed by newspaper insinuations that he was prepared to help Zaire and Zambia rather than Rhodesia.

Spanish General Strike Leads To Clashes; Youth Is Killed

MADRID, March 8 (UPI).—Police today shot and killed an 18-year-old worker in a Bilbao suburb as new violence flared in the Basque region during a general strike involving hundreds of thousands of workers.

Several persons were injured in clashes between police and strikers in other town. A government source said the situation was "very tense and serious."

The strike was called by underground leftist groups to protest police action in last week's street riots in the Basque city of Vitoria that claimed four lives.

Thousands of workers went into the streets today to show their anger over the Vitoria incidents, the worst in the 3 1/2 months since the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

At one time during the morning, striking workers in Bilbao held both sides of the Ria, the estuary of the Nervion River where the docks, a steel mill and other major industrial plants of the city are located. Police later returned to the area.

In one Bilbao factory, striking workers holding a meeting attacked with iron bars when police fired tear gas at them. In a town near Bilbao, police arrested several persons as workers tried to cut a railroad line to prevent the government from bringing in police reinforcements.

In the industrial suburb of Basauri, local police tried to stop a march by 8,000 workers and called in the paramilitary Civil Guards when the protesters started throwing stones. In the clash, Vicente Anton Ferrero was shot in the head. He died later.

Most businesses in Bilbao shut down this afternoon. Demonstrators used parked cars to erect barricades in Henaos Street.

Other barricades temporarily went up in the nearby town of Santurce. In clashes there be-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Paper in Lisbon Is Returned to The Socialists

LISBON, March 8 (AP).—The newspaper Republica was handed back to its original owners today, 10 months after its seizure by extreme leftists made it a test case for democracy here.

Acting on orders from the ruling Revolutionary Council, three members of the paper's "workers committee" returned the keys of the Republica building to three management representatives.

Former publisher Raul Rego has said he will not accept return of Republica unless it is in its original state. An inventory of the paper's assets was begun by the management representatives.

Under the workers' control, the paper suffered a sharp drop in circulation and advertising. It was forced to close in December.

The Republica case was a major factor in the decision of the Socialists and the centrist Popular Democrats to leave the government late last summer, a move which precipitated the fall of Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves from power in September.

Chile Cabinet Resigns

SANTIAGO, March 8 (AP).—All 17 ministers in the Cabinet of the military regime resigned Friday to allow President Augusto Pinochet to carry out a government reshuffle, a spokesman announced.

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Inter-Continental Hotels

Narayan's Political Base

Indian City Where Dissidence Erupted in 1974 Is Quiet Now

PATNA, India, March 8 (NYT).—Brilliant red bougainvillea vines still arch across the terrace where Jaya Prakash Narayan loved to stroll. But his office is padlocked now and inside it the mementos of a lifetime of opposition are gathering dust.

Mr. Narayan, 73, whose call for a "total revolution" against the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi touched off the crisis that led to the sweeping suspension of civil liberties in India, is in Bombay now, out of jail, but gravely ill.

His political movement, which had its center in this wretchedly poor and backward city 300 miles northwest of Calcutta, has been badly bruised, if not crushed, by the stern government crackdown.

"No one comes around here much anymore, except for the police, who have staged a couple of raids," said B.K. Saran, Mr. Narayan's 21-year-old great-nephew, who now takes care of the faded yellow stucco building where the movement's strikes and protest marches used to be planned.

City Calm Now

Patna, which a year ago was gripped by constant political turmoil and agitation, is calm now and the posters praising Mr. Narayan as "leader of the people" have been replaced by posters declaring that Mrs. Gandhi has "saved the republic" with the authoritarian course she set out on in June.

The change in Patna reflects a change that has come to many parts of India with the imposition of order from above. A key to it, here as elsewhere, has been the wholesale arrests of the government's opponents, including most of Mr. Narayan's more prominent disciples.

Mr. Narayan, who is widely known as J.P., was arrested, too, in the first sweep in the summer, after Mrs. Gandhi declared that his campaign against her government created a national emergency. But 4 1/2 months later, as his health deteriorated seriously, he was released.

Almost none of the other jailed opposition leaders have been released and, although the government has never disclosed the number of political prisoners, independent estimates in New Delhi and elsewhere range upward from 40,000.

Ironically, the principal goals of the movement led by Mr. Narayan—land reform, lower prices and an end to corruption—have now become the principal stated goals of the government that silenced him.

But the people in Patna who still support Mr. Narayan say that it is all rhetoric and that without radical changes most of the residents of this region are doomed to remain achingly poor.

'The Old Way'

When Mr. Narayan opened his drive to bring down the government in early 1974, he said: "We need to change completely the old way of doing things."

In a campaign that Mrs. Gandhi now frequently cites as justification for what she has done, Mr. Narayan called upon his followers to barricade the State Assembly building here and he spoke as well of blockading the homes of assembly members, to prevent them from taking part in a government that he regarded as hopelessly corrupt.

He frequently compared his program of anti-government agitation to the independence struggle against the British, in which both he and Mrs. Gandhi were participants, along with her father, Jawaharlal Nehru.

"Now the office is closed and the movement is quiet," said a man who used to spend time there, planning with Mr. Narayan for "a new country."

"But it isn't over," he continued. "J.P.'s life may be at its end but the things he fought for will continue to be fought for, one way or another, until they are achieved."



United Press International.

AT TRIAL—Friends and relatives at the gates of an artillery unit near Madrid where nine Spanish Army officers are on trial for sedition. Trial is being held in barracks.

3 Top Leaders Of Opposition Held in Seoul

SEOUL, March 8 (AP).—Former opposition presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung, his wife and opposition lawmaker Chyung Yil Hyung were arrested today in a weekiong roundup of Christian and political dissidents.

A group of plainclothes policemen, meanwhile, visited the home of former President Yun Po Sun, 78, and interrogated him there.

A secretary of Mr. Yun, the only living former Korean president, told newsmen that the investigators conducted the questioning at Mr. Yun's home after he refused their request to leave with them.

The latest arrests brought to 28 the number of those taken into custody since last Monday, when an anti-government statement was read at an ecumenical mass in Myungdong Cathedral here. Two were later released.

The statement, signed by 12 prominent citizens, called for restoration of complete democracy and the resignation of President Chung Hee Park.

Mr. Yun, Mr. Kim and Mr. Chyung were among the 12 political and Christian leaders. Their wives, who did not sign the statement, also are under arrest.

Other Arrests

Others known to have been arrested include eight Roman Catholic priests, seven Protestant clergymen and four former college professors.

Mr. Kim, 50, and his wife were taken away from their home by a group of plainclothes police in two cars.

Mr. Chyung, 72, an eight-term assemblyman belonging to the New Democratic party, once served as foreign minister and is the oldest lawmaker in South Korea. He, too, was arrested at his home. His wife, Lee Tae Young, was arrested Friday.

The recipient of last year's Ramon Magsaysay Award for community leadership, Mrs. Chyung was Korea's first woman lawyer. She operates a private, nonprofit, legal-aid center providing free counsel to illiterates and poor women.

In Tokyo, a South Korean Embassy official issued a statement saying that Mr. Yun, Mr. Kim and Mr. Chyung were not in custody at the present time. He said Mr. Kim and Mr. Chyung were taken to authorities for investigation.

U.S. Seeking Mideast Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

that Arab governments have made decisions on what to do when and if they are approached by the United States.

Critics of Kissinger

Some critics of Mr. Kissinger's Middle East diplomacy charge that the "small steps" of disengagement—particularly last fall's second Sinai agreement between Israel and Egypt—have turned the tide of Arab sentiment against the most moderate states, thus making comprehensive settlements more difficult to achieve.

The fatal flaw in Mr. Kissinger's efforts, critics say, was failure to achieve progress on the touchy Palestinian problem—the future of the Arab people who fled the former British mandate of Palestine rather than live under Israeli rule.

The issue of Palestine "liberation" and a Palestinian future presently block movement toward a general settlement in the area.

There is no indication that the United States has formulated a plan to break the impasse involving Israel, the Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization. In this perspective, the recent suggestions by PLO leader Yassir Arafat to Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3d, D-Ill., may at least open a dialogue on an almost untouchable issue.

Secretary Is Silent

Operating with his usual secretiveness, Mr. Kissinger has had little to say about the nature of the present U.S. efforts toward a general settlement in the Middle East.

According to Israeli accounts, the United States plans to seek a reopening of the Geneva conference as its preferred step toward a general Middle East settlement.

The way to Geneva is blocked at present by the Arab and Soviet demand that the PLO be represented and the Israeli refusal to deal with the PLO on the grounds that the organization seeks the destruction of Israel.

Socialists Make Strong Gains In French Cantonal Elections

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 8 (IHT).—Results in the first round of the French cantonal elections yesterday showed an expectedly strong showing of the Socialist party and a leveling-off of Communist strength.

A little more than half of the 1,801 seats up for election in metropolitan France's regional councils were filled yesterday, with the others to be decided in next Sunday's runoffs. These are the first regular cantonal elections since 1970.

Yesterday's results put the Socialists as the leading party at the county level, with 26.5 per cent of the vote, followed by the Communists at 22.8 per cent. Adding in smaller leftist groups, the combined left totaled 56.5 per cent of the county vote. The left, however, did not win half of the total seats.

The county vote is quite different from the national vote in France; traditionally, it has provided little help in discerning national trends. Still, the left today was quick to claim an unprecedented victory and to see in the vote a turn away from the government's policies.

Government Policies

"More and more," said Socialist leader François Mitterrand, "French people condemn government policies and seek to form leftist majorities."

Though most commentators pointed out the unreliable quality of cantonal results, they noted two trends. The most noticeable was the strong Socialist gain, often at the expense of their Communist allies. The small party of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the Independent Republicans, also did well, doubling its 1970 score and practically matching the Gaullists.

As usual, the big winners on the majority side were the diverse groups of centrist parties, traditionally strong in the provinces and often carrying no national political label. Of the 873 seats chosen yesterday, this group had the largest total, 221.

The strong Socialist showing, coupled with a fall of 1 per cent in the Communist 1970 first-round vote of 23.8 per cent, appeared to create some embarrassment on the left today.

The Socialists presented twice as many candidates at the county level yesterday as six years ago. They expected to double their 1970 percentage of 14.8 and almost did with their 26.5 yesterday.

The Communists, who have been making a strong drive in recent months to liberalize their image, seemed ill prepared for yesterday's relative loss. Several commentators said that it appeared that the Communists' new image was mainly helping the Socialists and that the present trend, if confirmed, could add new tensions to an already fragile leftist alliance.

The county administrations in France have little political power and mainly serve as local bodies to deal with the prefect, the nationally appointed governor. The first real test for the government will be next spring's municipal elections, followed a year later by national elections.

Radiation Stories Jolt Envoys Who Served U.S. in Moscow

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, March 8 (WP).—Reports that the U.S. Embassy in Moscow has been bombarded for years by a form of radiation have astounded and angered many U.S. officials who have served in the Soviet capital.

"It is absolutely unbelievable that they never told us about it," the wife of a diplomat observed.

A survey suggests that the U.S. government has made no effort to keep track of persons who served in Moscow to see if their health was adversely affected by radiation.

"No one has asked me if I've had any ill effects," said a military officer who was stationed in Moscow in the late 1960s. Others questioned gave the same answer.

A number of high-ranking diplomats are considering making a joint approach to senior State Department officials to demand a full explanation of just what they were exposed to in Moscow and what risks they underwent.

All of those questioned for this article asked that their names not be used. They or their husbands are all still employed by the government agencies that sent them to Moscow.

"If you ask me," a former embassy official said, "this is an issue that we ought to threaten to break relations over. It's ridiculous that we sit back and let them bombard the embassy with radiation that may cause serious health problems."

Official confirmation of the radiation problem has provoked a flurry of rumors among former personnel of the Moscow embassy.

According to a report circulating among wives, a nurse who served in the Moscow embassy has taken an informal tally that suggests an abnormally high rate of cancer among this group.

This assertion could not be confirmed. Several doctors consulted by these officials have told them that the effects of the low-level radiation that inundates the Moscow embassy simply are not known.

A woman who lived in the Moscow embassy some years ago said she and her son both had been able to feel a strange sort of vibration in their apartment. The son had headaches while he lived in Moscow and they disappeared when he left, she said.

She reported the strange sensation to embassy officials, who then questioned her at length in the embassy's "secure" room, a room lined with lead and containing a large plastic bubble. They never told her they knew the embassy was being subjected to radiation by the Russians, she said.

"I don't know if our problems had anything to do with the radiation or not," she said.

Last week, according to a new service report, the State Department sent a doctor to the embassy in Moscow to try to determine if two cases of lymphatic cancer and one of anemia could be attributed to the radiation.

Ambassador Walter Stoessel is reportedly suffering from anemia. State Department officials said he made several unpublicized trips to the United States for treatment last year.

A former diplomat in Moscow said he first heard rumors that the embassy was being radiated in the early 1960s.

Past ambassadors to Moscow have acknowledged that they repeatedly lodged protests with the Russians about the radiation, beginning in the early 1960s.

$36,000 for Colt .45

LOS ANGELES, March 8 (AP).—A nickel-plated Cold .45 said to have been the property of legendary sheriff Bat Masterson has been sold for $36 000 to an unnamed private collector at an auction here.

Spain Clash Kills Youth

(Continued from Page 1)

tween demonstrators and police, three officers were reported injured as several police vehicles were stoned by the crowds.

The national news agency Cifra said more than 300,000 persons struck in Bilbao, San Sebastian and other towns. Labor sources put the number at 500,000 and said it was the biggest strike in the politically restive northern region since the Civil War 37 years ago.

The strike was called to press demands for a public trial of those responsible for what they called the "brutal slaying of Vitoria workers."

Mass at Vitoria

In Vitoria, industrial plants were paralyzed by a strike for the sixth day and thousands congregated at a cathedral for a memorial mass for the victims.

The leftist groups defied government warnings that public order would be upheld with "utmost firmness" when they called an illegal mass rally in the center of Bilbao for tonight.

In Madrid, thousands of workers struck in support of the Basque workers. Campus incidents erupted anew and police were rushed to the central university to break up student meetings and to remove black flags and banners attacking King Juan Carlos and his government.

The mushrooming protests have been fueled by the government's reaction to the Vitoria incidents, political sources said.

For three days after the bloodshed, the government reacted to it by bringing in police reinforcements and blaming subversives for the riots. The riots were the outgrowth of a steelworkers strike that had been dragging on for two months, resulting in the firing of 22 alleged strike leaders.

Local authorities publicly blamed the government for the situation and questioned the means used by police.

Court-Martial for 9

Meanwhile, in the first open airing of political unrest in the Spanish Army, nine military officers went on trial today. They face prison terms of up to 12 years on charges of sedition.

Their court-martial opened at the Hoyo de Manzanares military camp, 25 miles north of Madrid, with the reading of the indictment and written testimony by fellow officers.

The indictment accused the defendants of membership in the Military Democratic Union, a clandestine army group dedicated to achieving far-reaching changes in the regime.

The nine—an army major, six army captains, a paratroop captain and an air force captain—were arrested in the summer. The court-martial is the first political trial of army officers since the Civil War.

Ethiopia Releases 97 In a General Amnesty

ADDIS ABABA, March 8 (Reuters).—Ethiopia's provisional military government today released 97 detainees, including the former president of the now-defunct Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Unions, Ato Beyene Solomon.

An official announcement said the 97 were released under a general amnesty.

News Analysis

Rhodesian War Threat Puts U.K. on Horns of Dilemma

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON, March 8 (NYT).—The prospect of racial warfare in Rhodesia has confronted the British government with the most painful foreign policy dilemma in years.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson and his advisers are certain that Rhodesia's whites, many of them kith and kin of British citizens—will be overwhelmed if attacked by black Rhodesian guerrillas from staging areas in neighboring black nations including Mozambique. This could lead to political repercussions here.

At the same time, Mr. Wilson believes—and his spokesmen have so declared in the House of Commons—that Britain cannot help or be seen as the savior of a regime to which it has been fiercely opposed on legal and moral grounds ever since Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith declared independence from the British Empire in 1965 in order to prolong the rule of Rhodesia's 250,000 whites over 6 million blacks.

British Applause

The dilemma was sharpened Wednesday when Mozambique's President, Samora Machel, closed its border with Rhodesia and seized Rhodesian assets. Britain applauded that move as a major step in the effort to apply economic sanctions against Mr. Smith's government and the next day, after a meeting of the British Commonwealth's sanctions committee, reaffirmed its pledge of last May to help reimburse Mozambique for any financial hardships it suffers by closing off the border.

The outcry among hard-line Conservatives in Parliament was swift, with some accusing the government of "conniving at the destruction of kinsfolk and comrades in arms." Privately, Mr. Wilson's advisers believe that most Britons support the motion of sanctions against the Smith regime and so far the Tory leadership has been sympathetic.

But they are not certain what will happen to this loyalty if revolution comes to Rhodesia and, as an official put it, "people see white throats being cut on their television screens while Britain sits helplessly on the sidelines."

Accordingly, the Foreign Office here is still desperately trying to find a negotiated settlement. And while he has not said so publicly, it is believed that Foreign Secretary James Callaghan would like to arrange an agreement under which Mr. Smith would hand over power to the black majority within 12 months. In exchange, the four black presidents of the countries surrounding Rhodesia—Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana—would use their influence to hold back the guerrillas.

Callaghan Not Optimistic

Mr. Callaghan is said to be less than optimistic about the chances for a settlement and not just because of Mr. Smith. The Foreign Secretary has yet to disclose publicly what he was told by Lord Greenhill, the emissary he sent to Rhodesia two weeks ago to see whether Mr. Smith would come to terms. But Lord Greenhill is said to have reported that, although Mr. Smith said nothing to suggest that he was prepared for a quick transfer of power to the blacks, he was at least growing increasingly aware of his predicament.

A major, and relatively new, reason for Mr. Callaghan's pessimism is his fear that a settlement—even assuming that Mr. Smith agreed to one—might not command the allegiance of all of Rhodesia's blacks, including militants led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and the guerrillas, who are now believed to number about 16,000. Britain would then find itself party to a settlement which it could not enforce and from which it would win no diplomatic profit among blacks.

This was the message contained in a long and exclusive interview in Sunday morning's edition of the Observer with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, to whom Britain has been looking for support.

Gist of Interview

The gist of the interview was that Britain would be foolish to preside over negotiations that did not involve the guerrillas, who, Mr. Nyerere said, have begun to organize themselves politically.

He said that it might once have been possible for him and his counterparts in Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana to give assurances to Mr. Callaghan that Rhodesia would be spared bloodshed if it capitulated quickly to the majority blacks. But he said that such assurances were no longer possible because of the emergence of what he called a "Third Force" in Rhodesian politics—the guerrillas gathered behind the Mozambique borders.

"I want the British to do nothing in Rhodesia," Mr. Nyerere was quoted as saying. He suggested that Britain would be well advised to let the Africans bring Mr. Smith to terms.

"We are not enemies of Britain," he said. "We are building the pressure which will deliver Smith to London."

Business Feelings

This sort of talk cannot help but be discouraging to Mr. Callaghan, because it seems to suggest that any British effort to find a Rhodesian settlement would be regarded as interference with Black Africa's efforts to shape its own destiny. Mr. Callaghan is also hearing the same message from quite a different quarter: the British business and financial community. Some businessmen have been telling members of Parliament privately that Britain's long-term commercial ties lie with the blacks and that these interests must not be jeopardized by diplomatic efforts that—however well intentioned and how misperceived they may be by African militants—cast Britain in an unfavorable light.

A major imponderable in Mr. Callaghan's calculations is South African Prime Minister John Vorster. With Rhodesia's routes to the Indian Ocean through Mozambique now closed, South Africa provides Mr. Smith with his only secure means of access to world commerce. If these were suddenly closed, officials here believe, Mr. Smith might be forced to come to terms that would satisfy not only the British but also the black nationalists.

RFE Divided By Internal Controversy

By Michael Getler

BONN, March 8 (WP).—The U.S.-sponsored Radio Free Europe, which has recently been the target of renewed attacks by East Europe, is now embroiled in a potentially serious internal dispute of its own.

The dispute centers on a clash between the deputy director of the Munich-based broadcasting operation, Richard Cook, and the new director of RFE, Albert Hemsing, who is scheduled to start his new job this week.

Mr. Cook has come to the brink of quitting his position in the dispute and, according to sources in Munich, more than 300 RFE employees in the headquarters, virtually the entire editorial staff, have signed a petition to keep Mr. Cook from resigning and implying strong support for him.

In a telephone interview yesterday, Mr. Cook declined to comment on the situation, saying only that he and Mr. Hemsing had had "a clash of opinion."

Other officials in Munich said that, in fact, the clash between the two men was so fierce that it broke up a dinner party that Mr. Cook was giving for the newly arrived director.

Morale Set Back

The dispute has set back morale still further at the Munich headquarters, which has been buffeted in recent weeks by the defection to Czechoslovakia of a former employee who claimed that the CIA was running RFE and by the revocation by the Olympic Committee at Innsbruck of the credentials of RFE correspondents after a protest by East European countries.

RFE, which broadcasts news and commentary into Eastern Europe, has also been the subject of renewed attack by the Soviet Union recently, after a period of relative calm.

The dispute between Mr. Cook and Mr. Hemsing is said to involve several matters, including the approach which RFE takes to broadcasting into Eastern Europe and basic attitudes toward news.

Mr. Cook has been with RFE for several years and is viewed generally as one of the few remaining links to the Munich station's veteran employees. Mr. Hemsing was brought in to replace the former director in Munich, Ralph Walter, who was reassigned two months ago.

Developed by Indian Institute

Vaccine Against Pregnancy Tested in Six Nations

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, March 8 (NYT).—An experimental vaccine developed by Indian scientists to prevent pregnancy is now being cautiously tested for safety on small groups of women in at least six countries.

It is not yet known whether the vaccine can accomplish its main purpose of birth control, although simulated tests in a few women have indicated that the vaccine can block the action of a hormone that is essential to the life of a newly formed embryo.

Studies to date suggest that the vaccine would be renewable by a booster shot and would also be reversible, with its effects wearing off after about a year.

While initial safety tests in animals and women thus far have shown no untoward side effects from the vaccine, it has not been definitely shown to be harmless to other hormones or organs.

Scientists here and abroad have expressed guarded enthusiasm about the development, crediting the Indian researchers with a series of clever biochemical maneuvers that have greatly advanced the creation of a practical anti-pregnancy vaccine.

Previous attempts to develop a means of immunizing women against pregnancy have failed because the anti-bodies that formed also attacked certain essential hormones not solely related to pregnancy.

The results to date of the Indian research, headed by Dr. G. P. Talwar at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi, are described in the January issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences and the February issue of the journal Contraception.

The vaccine that Dr. Talwar and his colleagues prepared acts against a hormone called human chorionic gonadotropin, or HCG. Normally, HCG is produced only after fertilization of an egg. The hormone is released into the blood stream by the newly formed embryo before it has attached itself to the wall of the uterus.

HCG "tells" the ovary that released the egg to continue producing progesterone, the hormone that prevents the shedding of the uterine lining, or menstruation. After the embryo is implanted in the uterus, the placenta forms and takes over the production of progesterone. But before that time HCG is essential to keep the pregnancy going.

According to Dr. Sheldon Segal of the Population Council, who heads the International Committee for Contraceptive Research, studies on women are under way in Finland, Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic and Sweden. Tests are also being done on monkeys and chimpanzees.

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Close Contests Expected

Reagan, Carter Face Tests In Today's Florida Primary

By Roy Reed

MIAMI, March 8 (NYT).—The Florida presidential primary elections tomorrow have become tests of survival and momentum for Ronald Reagan, the Republican challenger, and Jimmy Carter, one of the leading Democratic candidates.

Mr. Carter seems more likely to succeed here than Mr. Reagan. With President Ford gaining in recent weeks, Mr. Reagan has become the underdog in a state that he considered a prime source of strength a few weeks ago.

Both primaries are too close to call. The guessing among political observers is that Mr. Ford will defeat Mr. Reagan by a small margin and that Mr. Carter will run close to, if not surpass, his fellow Southerner, Gov. George Wallace of Alabama.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., is expected to pick up votes because of his plurality in the Massachusetts primary last week but not enough to pull him out of third place. Gov. Milton Shapp of Pennsylvania is thought to be running a poor fourth.

Trip to Illinois

Mr. Ford is apparently so confident of victory that he passed up a trip here to concentrate on Illinois, which he visited Friday and Saturday.

The candidates have begun to attack one another for the first time as the stakes have grown here.

Saturday in Port Charlotte, a retirement community, Mr. Reagan strongly attacked the Ford administration's foreign policy, especially for what he described as a weakening of the U.S. relationship with China.

"In place of the determined and confident America the Chinese bargained with four years ago," the former governor of California said, "they see in Washington today a timid, vacillating and divided leadership, attempting to sweet talk the Russians out of their belligerent behavior."

Stepping Stone

In Miami Saturday, Mr. Reagan got help in his attack from Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., who accused Mr. Ford of using his appointive job as a stepping stone for personal ambitions.

While Gov. Wallace campaigned Saturday across central Florida, Sen. Jackson went to a labor rally at Fort Lauderdale and picked up another endorsement—that of the Sheet Metal Workers International Association.

Sen. Jackson got another lift when Daniel Moynihan, former U.S. ambassador to the UN arrived in Florida to campaign for him.

Sen. Jackson accused Mr. Carter of advocating a weakened defense posture. Mr. Carter accused Sen. Jackson of "deliberately and consistently falsifying his position."

Gov. Wallace, hitting hard on busing for school desegregation, told his audience that Sen. Jackson had "helped bring on busing and now he's against it. Well, I'm the only candidate that has been consistently against busing."

Gov. Wallace has increased his anti-busing rhetoric in recent days, causing speculation that the issue might have more life left in it in Florida than others had supposed.

Races Tighten

The races in both primaries have tightened in recent weeks. The Florida vote is now considered make-or-break for Mr. Reagan. If he trails Mr. Ford here as he did in New Hampshire, he would seem close to elimination as a presidential contender this year. He has said, however, that he would go to the end even if he lost Florida.

On the other hand, if Mr. Reagan should win here, his triumph would take on an added dimension because of the belief that he had become the underdog.

The Ford campaign was in trouble in Florida until a few weeks ago. After tightening his organization and making personal appearances in the state, he is now believed to have gained substantially.

Mr. Reagan's state campaign manager, L.E. Thomas, has scaled down his predictions of victory for Mr. Reagan from 2 to 1 to 55 to 45. Most observers doubt that Mr. Reagan still has that much support.

The Democratic primary was seen earlier as a "Stop Wallace" campaign. It is now seen in some quarters as a "Stop Carter" move.

Mr. Carter has won primaries or caucuses for delegates in Iowa, Oklahoma, Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire. But he came in fourth in Massachusetts and that has put him somewhat on the defensive in the Florida primary.

Sen. Jackson, the winner of the Massachusetts primary, now sees a chance of squeezing votes from Mr. Carter here and damaging his drive. Mr. Carter needs to demonstrate that he can defeat or come close to Gov. Wallace in an important Southern primary if he is to gain credibility as a potential unifier of the Democratic party.

Hughes Fails To Show at U.S. Hearing

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP).—Howard Hughes failed to appear today to give the Securities and Exchange Commission a court-ordered deposition in a $45-million lawsuit the agency has filed saying he and his Summa Corp. violated securities laws.

Attorney Joseph Hasset appeared on Mr. Hughes's behalf. An SEC spokesman said Mr. Hasset had told SEC lawyers beforehand that Mr. Hughes would not be appearing. Mr. Hughes has not been seen in public for more than 30 years.

An agency spokesman said the SEC probably will wait until next week before deciding what action, if any, to take in response to Mr. Hughes's refusal to appear.

Conservative Poll Finds U.S. House Shifting to Right

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP).—The House took a generally more conservative position on key votes during its session last year, despite the infusion of 75 mainly liberal freshman Democrats, while the Senate continued in a liberal direction, the American Conservative Union said.

Releasing its ratings based on 30 votes taken in each chamber, the ACU said the overall House rating on a scale of zero to 100 rose to 42.9 last year from 41.9 in 1974, while the Senate dropped to 37.5 last year from 39.8 the previous year.

Helping to give the House a more conservative tinge in its voting pattern last year was a rightward move by Republican members, whose rating jumped to 76.2 from 61 in 1974.

Those scoring 100 based on voting records were Republican Senators Barry Goldwater of Arizona, Carl Curtis and Roman Hruska of Nebraska and Jesse Helms of North Carolina, and six House Republicans and two Democrats. Those rated at zero were Democratic Senators Adlai Stevenson 3d of Illinois, Philip Hart of Michigan, John Durkin of New Hampshire, John Culver of Iowa and Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, Republican Sen. Edward Brooke of Massachusetts and 17 House Democrats.

U.S. High Court Eases 2d Trials After Mistrials

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP).—The Supreme Court ruled today that a mistrial, caused by a judge's honest mistake, does not prevent the government from prosecuting a defendant at a second trial.

In a 6-to-2 decision, the court overturned a U.S. Circuit Court ruling which would have limited the circumstances under which the government could pursue prosecution following mistrials.

The decision was in the case of Nathan Dinitz who was convicted on charges of distributing LSD and conspiring to distribute the drug.

At Dinitz's first trial in 1973, in Gainesville, Fla., U.S. District Judge David Middlebrooks ordered the defendant's lawyer out of the court, objecting to the way the lawyer was presenting his opening statement.

Dinitz refused to allow his second lawyer to take over the case and the judge granted a mistrial at the defendant's request. Dinitz represented himself at the second trial and was convicted.

The justices said today that the second trial was proper and did not place Dinitz in double jeopardy.



United Press International.

Donald Hollister displaying the long-lived, low-consumption light bulb (left in photo).



AP.

Inside the new bulb.

U.S. Aids Expert Who Claims Light Bulb Good for 10 Years

By Richard T. Cooper

WASHINGTON, March 8.—If you build a better mousetrap, the world is supposed to beat a path to your door. But for six years or so it did not work out that way for a California inventor who apparently has designed a light bulb that can last 10 years and save 70 per cent of the energy an ordinary incandescent light would use.

Now, however, just as the money he and his wife had saved to send their six children to college is almost gone and funds invested by a handful of private backers is running out, the U.S. government has come to the rescue with a $344,000 grant from the Energy Research and Development Administration.

The new bulb, developed by a physicist and electronics specialist, Donald Hollister, operates on a principle similar to that of fluorescent lights, except that it does not use electrodes and will screw into a conventional lamp socket.

Mr. Hollister and ERDA officials say the new bulbs could be on the market within two or three years and, while initially costing up to $10 each, they apparently would more than pay for themselves in electricity saved.

Market Surveys

The ERDA grant, covering a one-year period, will be used primarily for market surveys and preparation of a detailed plan for producing and distributing Mr. Hollister's bulbs commercially. Most of the light's technical problems have already been worked out, Mr. Hollister said.

The ERDA is a relatively new federal agency created by Congress to pull together the government's previously scattered research efforts in the energy field.

Kurt Riegel, the ERDA official most directly involved with the new bulb, said it had been evaluated by the National Bureau of Standards here before government funding was approved. Tests indicated the bulb more than lives up to Mr. Hollister's technical claims, he said.

Lighting consumes about 20 per cent of all electricity generated in the United States each year and more than half the nation's lighting is done with incandescent bulbs of the sort Hollister hopes to replace. Thus the potential energy saving nationwide would be substantial.

At Rocket Firm

Mr. Hollister, an ex-marine who served in the Korean war as a demolitions expert before studying physics at the University of California at Berkeley, became a specialist in what is called the "electrodeless discharge phenomenon"—the generation of light through special gases without the use of electrodes—while working for a California rocket power firm.

He worked out the theoretical basis for the long-lasting light bulb a dozen years ago. Mr. Hollister said, but could find no one interested in marketing it. He started a company to develop his ideas but it eventually failed.

Then, late in 1973 during the Arab oil embargo, Mr. Hollister found himself in a long line of cars waiting for gasoline and he began to think perhaps the time had come for his idea. He scraped up some capital and started Lighting Technology Corp., the firm that hopes to market the new bulb.

Of the 100 or so bulbs he has put together so far, Mr. Hollister said, 30 to 40 failed to work. Of the rest, several have been broken by careless airport security guards as they checked his luggage. And there have been times when potential investors would ask for demonstrations and no bulbs would be available.

Unwilling to Sell

Now, however, the ERDA money should make it possible for the Hollister company to firm up its operations and move toward marketing the new bulb.

Bringing his idea to market is one thing Mr. Hollister insists he is determined to do. Even if the major light-bulb manufacturers should become interested, he said, he will not allow them to buy up his patents for the purpose of keeping the new bulbs off the market.

"It is not our intention to see this thing put on the shelf," he declared.

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New U.S. Passport in the Offing

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, March 8 (NYT).—Americans are likely to get new, handier U.S. passports in about a year after a decision to encourage development of a fraud-proof identity document.

Frances Knight, director of the State Department's Passport Office, said that an authorization of $1 million for research and development agreed on by a House International Relations subcommittee represented a go-ahead for a new U.S. travel document.

Eighteen months ago, a panel of passport specialists of the International Civil Aviation Organization recommended development of standardized international travel documents using magnetic tapes for essential identity data.

But Miss Knight's attempt to get U.S. participation was blocked by several congressmen who felt that the new documents might permit tighter U.S. surveillance of citizens at home.

Miss Knight recently gave a congressional critic a prototype of this year's blue and silver Bicentennial passport and a request for reconsideration. It was granted. The critic said he was satisfied that new travel documents would not represent a threat of invasion of privacy. The passport office is to get $1 million for developing a new system and another $1 million for miniaturizing records on microfilm.

Two Democrats Challenge CIA On Soviet Military Spending

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, March 8 (NYT).—The Ford administration's contention that the Soviet Union is outspending the United States on defense is being challenged by Rep. Les Aspin and Sen. William Proxmire, who charge that the administration is distorting and exaggerating intelligence estimates of the Soviet military budget.

As debate on the defense budget nears a decisive point in Congress, the two Democrats from Wisconsin are attempting to rebut an administration argument that has had considerable impact upon congressional committees. The House Armed Services Committee this week is expected to approve a defense program somewhat larger than requested by the administration.

In justifying $112 billion in defense appropriations for the coming fiscal year, the administration has relied heavily upon CIA estimates showing that in terms of dollar-cost the Soviet Union is outspending the United States on defense by about 40 per cent.

Rep. Aspin and Sen. Proxmire maintain that the method used by the CIA to compare the defense budgets tends to overstate the size of the Soviet program. Also, Sen. Proxmire complained in a Senate speech Friday that administration officials have "misused the information" in the intelligence estimates "to exaggerate the size of the Soviet military or to create illusions of gaps between Soviet and United States forces."

In comparing the defense programs, the CIA attempts to calculate in dollars how much it would cost the United States to duplicate the Soviet military establishment. The CIA acknowledged in its latest estimate that such a dollar-cost calculation tended to overstate the size of the Soviet program but it maintained that "the degree of overstatement is clearly not large enough to alter the basic conclusion that the Soviet military program overall is currently significantly larger than that of the United States."

A principal objection raised by Rep. Aspin and Sen. Proxmire was that the cost of the 4.5 million-man Soviet military establishment was being calculated on the basis of the much higher pay scales of the United States.

"Using this methodology," Rep. Aspin wrote in an article published yesterday in Foreign Policy magazine, "the largest single reason that Soviet defense spending exceeds our own has been the American decision to switch to an all-volunteer Army and to pay its servicemen civilian-level wages.

"The absurdity of this calculation then becomes clear: If the United States were to shave its military pay scales, Soviet defense 'spending' would fall."

Woman General Named Ford Aide

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP).—President Ford today named retired Air Force Maj. Gen. Jeanne Holm as his special assistant for women and pledged to back her 100 per cent.

"If I don't, I'll hear from home," said Mr. Ford, referring to his wife, who constantly prods him to get more women into government posts.

Gen. Holm, 54, was director of women in the Air Force from 1965 to 1972 and the highest-ranking woman to serve in the armed forces.

Lenin Tomb Closing

MOSCOW, March 8 (UPI).—The mausoleum containing the embalmed remains of Lenin will be closed for cleaning and repairs from Wednesday to April 20, Pravda reported.

Mrs. Armstrong Pays First Call on Wilson

LONDON, March 8 (UPI).—U.S. Ambassador to Britain Anne Armstrong began her official duties today with a courtesy call on Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

Officials said their discussion was a "general" one. Mrs. Armstrong will confer tomorrow with Foreign Secretary James Callaghan.

Burma Arms Aide Out

RANGOON, March 8 (Reuters).—Burma's Defense Minister and Chief of Staff Gen. Tin Oo has resigned, the government said.

Wants Action This Year

Kennedy Prepares Challenge To Senate Unit on Tax Reform

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, March 8 (NYT).—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., is preparing to challenge the power of the Senate Finance Committee and its chairman, Sen. Russell Long, D-La., over the issue of tax reform.

The attack will go far beyond the customary efforts of a senator to line up supporters for one or two amendments to a bill reported by one of the Senate's major committees.

Sen. Kennedy is systematically organizing nothing less than an attempt to force Sen. Long and his committee to back down completely from their position that this is not the year to attempt significant tax reform.

It is by no means clear that Sen. Kennedy will win.

If he does, however, or even comes close, it appears possible that the fight may have consequences analogous to those that resulted from the battle waged by Senate liberals in 1969 to stop the deployment of the Safeguard missile.

The liberals lost by one vote on that issue but the fight marked the beginning of the end of the essentially automatic acceptance by the Senate of the largely pro-Pentagon positions of its Armed Services Committee.

In attempting to overcome the essentially anti-reform stance of Sen. Long and the Finance Committee, Sen. Kennedy is hoping for help from the Senate Budget Committee and the new process of congressional control over the budget.

If he can persuade the Budget Committee to incorporate into its estimates of government tax collections for next year $2.5 billion to $3 billion as the proceeds of a tax reform bill, that would put considerable pressure on the Senate, and on Congress as a whole, to adopt revenue-raising reforms.

Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, is the chairman of the Budget Committee. He has been an ally of Sen. Kennedy in past attempts to amend the tax bills approved by the Finance Committee.

Mansfield Post

Sen. Muskie is now one of the contenders for the position of Senate majority leader, which will be vacated at the end of this Congress by the retirement of Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana. It was not immediately clear how this would affect his position on tax reform.

Sen. Kennedy began organizing his drive for tax reform before Sen. Mansfield announced his retirement plans.

Sen. Kennedy's political position is simply that there is more support among the public than there currently is in the Senate for tax reform—which is defined as changes in the law to make it more equitable, by reducing the means of escaping taxes that are available now to wealthy individuals and corporations.

He noted in a recent interview that the issue of tax reform was being raised by almost all of the Democratic party's presidential candidates. "But," he said, "the issue seems to have gone underground with many of my colleagues in the Senate because of the false belief that tax reform is somehow not consistent with the restoration of the health of the economy. There are powerful interests who've been working hard to convince members of the Congress of this."

Sen. Kennedy believes this argument is false and hopes that he can persuade his Senate colleagues of this.

He will seek to get the Senate Finance Committee to see the reform issue his way, taking the battle to the Senate floor only if he fails in the committee. He is not a member of the Finance Committee but will testify before it, a somewhat unusual occurrence.

Sen. Long, in an interview, took a noncommittal view of Sen. Kennedy's effort. He said he had not listened to or read Sen. Kennedy's speech last week in which Sen. Kennedy outlined the reform provisions he thought should be passed this year.

Americans Abroad

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UPI).—An aide to Sen. Kennedy said today that the reformers are still putting together the tax package he plans to propose when he testifies March 18 before the Senate Finance Committee. Until that time, they have no decision to disclose on tax proposals for U.S. citizens abroad.

Sen. Kennedy's speech last week made no mention of the House-passed reform provision that would gradually eliminate the $20,000 annual exclusion for income earned abroad by U.S. citizens living outside the country. But his emphasis on what he sees as the need to make more equitable the income tax liability of all Americans—especially those with higher income levels—suggested to observers that he would not seek to kill the overseas tax provisions.

U.S. Aide to Moscow

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP).—The Agriculture Department announced today the appointment of Alan Trick, 53, as U.S. agriculture attaché in Moscow succeeding Roger Neetz, who will return here for reassignment.

TRADUCTIONS
angl. allem. esp. ital. port. holl. dan. norv. suéd. pol. rus. tchèq. serb. hong. roum. bulg. grec. turc. arab. jap. chin. etc.
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As Ineffective, Unpopular

U.S. Army Officials Planning To End Battlefield Censorship

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP). —Army officials say that they have recommended dropping field press censorship requirements because they believe censorship of dispatches and TV-radio reports would be unworkable in a future war.

"Following the protracted Vietnam period without wartime censorship, it is doubtful if the press or public would voluntarily submit to censorship in future," says an Army memorandum.

The officials cite what they call the "freedom of information environment and congressional sentiment" against other forms of wartime censorship as factors in their recommendation.

Virtually Impossible

Further, they say that advances in communications and the free movement of correspondents in and out of a war zone by air would make it virtually impossible to impose field censorship.

"Today's field press censor . . . would find himself ill-equipped to deal with the possibility of direct TV coverage via satellite to the continental United States," the Army memorandum says.

Veterans of Army censorship duty in World War II and Korea say that control of outgoing copy and radio broadcasts was easy then because the military had control of communications from the battle zone.

They said that in World War II, reporters had to turn in their stories to censors at press camps established at Army corps and group levels. In Korea, censorship was centralized at Eighth Army headquarters in Seoul. Once cleared, the stories were sent out on military communications lines.

Members of the Army censorship units have gone to key members of Congress in an effort to block the Army move, which must be approved by the Defense Department.

Pernicious Results

They contend that the kind of indirect censorship that existed in the Vietnam war had pernicious results.

In Vietnam, there was no censorship by U.S. military command officials of outgoing dispatches or broadcast material.

But correspondents were required to abide by certain ground rules which the command said were intended to prevent disclosure of information of significant intelligence value to the enemy.

Penalties for violating such ground rules were suspension or revocation of press credentials. This meant denial of flights aboard military aircraft and denial of access to military installations as well as post exchanges and messes.

In short, it was tougher to cover the war and life was less pleasant, they said.

S. Africa Blacks To Be Freed of Drinking Curbs

PRETORIA, March 8 (AP).— White hosts will be able to serve liquor to blacks in their homes under the terms of a draft law published today.

In the past, if blacks were invited to a party at a white home by whites, they were not allowed to be served alcohol.

The provisions of the draft law, which contains 154 clauses, were explained at a news conference here.

The law is expected to clear Parliament without difficulty because of the government's overwhelming majority in the House of Assembly.

The introduction of the bill appears to be part of a series of moves in recent months to eliminate what is called "petty apartheid" in South Africa.

Until now there have been five conditions under which Africans could be supplied liquor—by a bottle store, a restaurant, an employer, another African in his home and a minister when administering any sacrament.

These provisions are now being deleted, officials told reporters here. But officials said it does not follow that Africans may now visit licensed premises and bars which are not intended for them.

Public Employees Set French Strike Today

PARIS, March 8 (Reuters).— French Teachers, postmen, railroad workers and garbage collectors are among the 3 million public sector employees scheduled to strike for 24 hours tomorrow to back their wage demands in annual salary negotiations, union sources said today.

Electricity and gas workers plan to join the strike with intermittent stoppages but no power cuts are expected. Mail will not be delivered, most schools are expected t. close for the day and garbage will be left uncollected.

Birthrate in U.S. Continues to Fall

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP). —The U.S. birthrate declined last year for the fifth consecutive year and slowed appreciably during the second half of the year, the government has reported.

The Provisional Natality Report from the National Center for Health Statistics said Friday that last year's birthrate dropped *to 14.8 births per 1,000 population*, compared with 14.9 in 1974.

The fertility rate was 66.7 births per 1,000 women from 15 to 44 years of age, about 2 percentage points below the 1974 fertility rate. "The monthly fertility rates for 1975 show that the decline occurred primarily during the latter half of the year," the report said. Total live births last year were estimated at 3,149,000.

Bolt Hits Vatican Statue

VATICAN CITY, March 8 (AP).—Lightning smashed an arm of one of the 140 statues of saints and martyrs decorating the upper part of the Bernini Colonnade of St. Peter's Square during a rainstorm Saturday.

Few Nations Seen Buying A-Technology

Electricity Plants/ Too Big to Handle

By Victor K. McElheny

NEW YORK, March 8 (NYT).. —Although fears have been expressed over the export of nuclear technology without a tighter international safeguard system, a report to the Energy Research Development Administration suggests that few nations are likely to be in the market for such technology for many years.

Among the poorer nations mentioned as likely purchasers in the report, prepared by Richard J. Barber Associates in Washington, were Brazil, Mexico, India and Iran.

Controversy over exports of nuclear technology have sharpened in recent weeks. Some experts have told Congress that U.S. nuclear exports should be suspended until a better system of international safeguards could be devised. Others have said the United States would lose its influence over the world nuclear industry if it bowed out of a field it now dominates.

Plants Too Big

The Barber report on nuclear export possibilities in poor nations said that few Asian, African or Latin American nations were expected to develop quickly electricity systems large enough to absorb the smallest nuclear power plants now offered by manufacturers—600 million watts.

Of anticipated U.S. nuclear fuel exports of *$10.2 billion* during the next 30 years, about $1.2 billion was expected to go to eight underdeveloped nations— Brazil, Egypt, India, Iran, South Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan and Thailand.

Because of the small market in underdeveloped countries and many political and nuclear-safeguard issues, the Barber report said, "indiscriminate promotion of exports to less developed countries appears unwise at this time."

The report also indicated, by noting the small present and potential impact of nuclear power in the developing nations, that the safeguard programs could be simpler to administer than is generally expected.

Italy Accuses 47 Of Fascist Ties

MILAN, March 8 (AP).—Forty-seven persons, including two members of Parliament, have been indicted on charges of attempting to revive the outlawed Fascist party, a state prosecutor announced yesterday.

The trial was set for April 6, although the court needs authorization from Parliament to proceed against the two legislators, Francesco Servello and Francesco Petronio, both members of the Italian Social Movement. The indictment accused the 47 of exalting violence as a method of political struggle, supporting the suppression of freedoms, denigrating democracy, displaying racist programs and exalting the methods of the Fascist party.



United Press International.

TOKYO PROTEST—Thousands of demonstrators marched near parliament in Tokyo yesterday to demand thorough investigations of alleged payoffs by the Lockheed Corp.

Obituaries

Baroness Philippe de Rothschild, 67, in U.S.

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., March 8 (AP).—Baroness Philippe de Rothschild, 67, the U.S.-born wife of the holder of some of the most prestigious French vineyards, died here today at Cottage Hospital.

The baroness, the former Pauline Fairfax-Potter of Baltimore, collapsed at the Biltmore Hotel in Santa Barbara, where she and her husband had been staying for about three months, a hotel clerk said.

Fire department paramedics took her to Cottage Hospital and reported that she had apparently suffered a heart attack.

In addition to their Paris home, the Rothschilds have a home at Pauillac, in the Bordeaux wine region, where they produced Chateau Mouton-Rothschild wine, one of the most prestigious of French wines.

The Mouton-Rothschild holding has been in the family since 1853.

Baron Philippe, 73, married Mrs. Fairfax-Potter in 1954.

The baron and baroness had worked together in establishing a museum on wine and grape vines at the Chateau Mouton.

First Directory Of EEC Firms Out In 5 Languages

PARIS, March 8 (UPI).—The European Economic Community's first commercial telephone directory was published today by a network of private firms and is being sold for 340 francs ($75).

The inch-thick volume lists 95,801 importers and exporters in the nine countries of the EEC (West Germany 21,149; Belgium and Luxemburg, 7,958; Denmark, 2,651; France, 17,522; Britain and Ireland, 15,272; Italy, 24,683, and the Netherlands, 6,566).

Each listing includes the company's name, address, telephone and telex number and, in a separate section, its type of business.

The first printing runs to *150,000 copies, divided into five* languages: German, French, English, Italian and Dutch.

The publishing firm, SODEMAC, said that the directory required two years of work by a staff of 800, including 65 translators and 500 researchers. They said that it cost $9 million to produce.

Gen. Nam Il

TOKYO, March 8 (UPI).—Gen. *Nam Il, 63, chief of staff of the* North Korean Army during the 1950-53 Korean war, died yesterday "by an unexpected accident," North Korea's news agency announced today.

The announcement gave no details of the "accident." It said that a state funeral would be held tomorrow.

Gen. Nam was known to Americans as chairman of the North Korean delegation at the drawn-out Panmunjom peace talks that finally led to an armistice in 1953.

Gen. Nam, a close associate of President Kim Il Sung, held various government posts after the war. His appointment as vice-premier in charge of light indus-

Correction

TOKYO, March 8 (NYT).—A New York Times article from Tokyo reviewing the Lockheed bribery case in Japan (IHT today) stated incorrectly that the newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun and its late publisher, Matsutaro Shoriki, had come out in favor of Lockheed. The paper did not take any editorial position on the issue.

try was announced in late 1972. He was believed to have had that job at the time of his death.

Sir Michael Cary

LONDON, March 8 (Reuters). —Sir Michael Cary, 58, a top civil servant and the son of novelist Joyce Cary, died Saturday, it was announced today.

Sir Michael had been permanent under secretary at the Ministry of Defense since 1974.

He had previously served at the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works and at the Department of the Environment. From 1961 to 1964, he was deputy secretary to the Cabinet.

Domenico Mascagni

ROME, March 8 (UPI).— Domenico Mascagni, 87, a lawyer who was the last surviving child of Pietro Mascagni, the composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana," died today.

Alfonso Gatto

GROSSETO, Italy, March 8 (AP).—Alfonso Gatto, 66, a poet and Italy's leading expert on Russian literature, was fatally injured today in an automobile accident near Orbetello, authorities reported. Mr. Gatto, a passenger in a car, died in a hospital. Two women traveling with him were injured.

He was a poet, essayist and wrote for the Communist party newspaper L'Unita until 1951 when he quit the party in a dispute over the muzzling of intellectuals.

Soviet Airbus Tests

MOSCOW, March 8 (AP).—The Soviet Union expects to begin test flights of its 350-passenger IL-86 "airbus," cruising speed 590 MPH, at the end of this year, Pravda reported today.

Pilot Sues, Tells Senator

U.S. Navy Accused of Torture At a Simulated Prison Camp

By Everett R. Holles

SAN DIEGO, March 8 (NYT). —A controversy has arisen over the treatment of young officers and enlisted men at a U.S. Navy simulated prisoner-of-war survival camp in an isolated mountain area near here.

The staff of Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., has obtained an affidavit from a 28-year-old bomber pilot who has charged that torture and brutality were inflicted on Navy personnel during what he called five days of "conditioning" at the simulated POW compound. The camp was established to help Navy personnel, especially airmen, to withstand enemy mistreatment in the event of capture.

Navy officials declined to comment on the accusations.

Myrna Sanchez, military affairs assistant to Sen. Cranston, said that the Senate Armed Services Committee would be asked to look into the charges, which have also been filed in a lawsuit.

The pilot, Lt. Wendell Young of Miramar Naval Air Station, near here, said that repeated beatings, cramped confinement for 18 hours in a 30-inch-square "tiger cage" and other tortures had left him with a broken back, a fractured rib and spinal injuries that he said ended his flying career.

15 Years Old

Known as the Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape School, the camp was set up 15 years ago and is still operating at Warner Springs, 60 miles northeast of San Diego.

Lt. Young said in his affidavit that for nearly six months after suffering severe injuries at the camp a year ago, he was refused medical treatment by the Navy, except for pain pills.

When his pain became so intense last summer that he asked to be taken off flying status, he was sent to Balboa Naval Hospital, he said, but received indifferent attention and was regarded as a psychiatric case.

He said that he and 63 other men in his camp class, about evenly divided between junior officers and enlisted men, had been warned that if they disclosed what went on inside the secretly operated compound, or even discussed its existence, they would be court-martialed and probably receive a less-than-honorable discharge.

Lt. Young and his wife, Joann Marie, have filed a lawsuit in Superior Court, seeking $15 million in damages from 50 Navy defendants, most of them members of the school's staff.

Other 'Excesses'

Newsmen have known vaguely of the Warner Springs camp for several years but all requests for information or permission to visit it have been refused.

Warner Springs is one of two such Navy establishments reported to be still operating out of a *half-dozen set up as an outgrowth* of the Korean and Vietnam wars. The other is said to be in Maine.

Lt. Young's lawyer, Dale Meyers, reported at a meeting with members of Sen. Cranston's staff that several other young Navy men were prepared to testify to "even more atrocious excesses" at the survival camp.

Lt. Young said that in his final 26-hour period in the camp on Feb. 27 and 28 of last year, he was "slapped, kicked, beaten about the face, back, head, chest and legs by guards using their fists and feet."

Lt. Young is now awaiting a summons to appear before a pilot-fitness hearing in Pensacola to determine whether he will be allowed to remain in the Navy.

Marine Boot Camp Brutality Still Common, Despite Rules

By James P. Sterba

PARRIS ISLAND, S.C., March 8 (NYT).—Pvt. Harry Hiscock no longer wants to be one of those "few good men" the Marine Corps advertises for.

"I was very excited about coming down here and becoming a good Marine," said the 25-year-old recruit from the Rochester, N.Y., area, looking down at his shattered and swollen left hand. "But after what happened, it would be very difficult for me to aim a rifle at somebody and pull the trigger."

On Jan. 3, Sgt. Robert Henson, 25, a senior drill instructor, aimed his rifle, pulled the trigger and shot Pvt. Hiscock in the hand. It was one of the more bizarre episodes of abuse by drill instructors to come to public view since six recruits drowned in Ribbon Creek here while on a night march 20 years ago.

The outcry after the Ribbon Creek deaths in 1956 led to closer training supervision by officers and new rules forbidding drill instructors from hazing recruits, using profanity or even touching them harshly. Yet training records, private talks with Marines here and testimony during Henson's court-martial show that abuse of recruits by drill instructors continues to be common and that punishment of violators is mild.

Accusations of Abuse

Last year, for example, nearly *150 of the 800 drill instructors* here were accused of abusing recruits.

The accusations ranged from minor infractions such as verbal hazing to serious offenses such as assault. About 118 drill instructors were temporarily relieved of duty, 38 were permanently relieved, 14 were court-martialed and 70 received "nonjudicial punishment" ranging from demotions and fines to reprimands.

"We have drawn a strict line beyond which drill instructors must not cross," said Maj. Gen. Arthur Poillon, commander of the Parris Island Training Depot, "but we do encourage them to approach that line."

The line, however, is often a vague one for drill instructors who use fear and stress while putting recruits through a gruelling 11 weeks of boot camp designed to break down civilian habits and instill instant obedience.

At his court-martial on Feb. 19, Henson pleaded guilty to eight charges, including shooting Pvt. Hiscock, hazing him and attempting to cover up the incident. The military judge sentenced him to a bad-conduct discharge, imprisonment at hard labor for 15 months, demotion to private and forfeiture of pay and allowances.

A pre-trial agreement with Gen. Poillon, however, reduced the imprisonment to two months in exchange for guilty pleas. And after sentencing, the judge said he would recommend that the bad-conduct discharge be suspended so that Henson could remain in the Marines.

Five other drill sergeants involved received various lesser punishments, and three other drill sergeants were exonerated.

Frustrated by what they saw as an effort by the Marine Corps to ignore the incident and tread lightly on the offenders, the parents of Pvt. Hiscock retained a civilian lawyer. They are contemplating a civil suit against Henson, who declined to be interviewed on the advice of his military lawyer. The parents also contacted the press.

Pvt. Hiscock is waiting for his hand to heal enough so doctors can determine whether or not the damaged parts of the hand can be rebuilt.

"They use the word motivation around here," he said Friday. "Well, ever since what happened, I've felt very de-motivated."

Castro, Tito End Talks, Reporting 'Mutual Respect'

BELGRADE, March 8 (UPI).— Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and President Tito said today that they held two days of intensive talks in a friendly atmosphere in which they showed "mutual respect" and "understanding."

A Western source said the diplomatic language contained in the joint communiqué meant there had been disagreement between Mr. Castro and Marshal Tito, particularly with regard to their different forms of Communism. The communiqué contained no surprises.

It was issued about two hours after Mr. Castro left by plane from the Istrian Peninsula port of Pula for Sofia, where he will meet for at least two days with Bulgarian officials. There was no indication when he would leave Sofia for Havana.

On his arrival in Sofia, Mr. Castro was greeted at the airport by Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian news agency BTA said.

"We spent 48 wonderful hours surrounded with friendship and hospitality," Mr. Castro told newsmen before boarding his plane at Pula.

The Communist leaders spent most of their time on the northern Adriatic island of Brioni, Marshal Tito's winter resort.

Venezuela Visit

BELGRADE, March 8 (UPI).— President Tito will pay an official visit to Venezuela later this month, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said today. Marshal Tito also will visit Mexico and Panama.

DEATH NOTICE

Albert KAPPENBURGH passed away on March 6th. Funeral Services will be held at the American Cathedral, 23 Avenue George-V, on Wednesday, March 10th, at four p.m.

Violence in Turkey Takes 2 More Lives

ISTANBUL, March 8 (UPI).— Political violence flared in five Turkish cities today after six weeks of relative calm on university campuses. Two deaths raised the toll to 25 killed in four months of violence.

One student was shot to death and 17 were arrested when the police broke up fights between leftist and rightist students in Eskisehir. A laborer wounded earlier this month died today in a hospital in Izmir and the police traded gunfire with students attempting to seize the body.

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...ace Cutback in Posts

...ritain's Civil Servants Feel ...nfamiliar Sting of Criticism

By Peter T. Kilborn

...ONDON, March 8 (NYT)—...many an ambitious well-...lded Briton, there is no high-...calling than a career behind ...imperial limestone walls of ...itehall, the bastion of the ...itish civil service.

...or the first time in memory, ...wever, careers in the civil ser-...e are in jeopardy. The govern-...nt has become alarmed that ...blic spending has run out of ...ntrol, sapping the country's ...oductive strength. It is cutting ...k on the spending and on the ...nders as well.

...orale among the 750,000 civil ...rvants, the elite of the coun-...'s 7 million public-sector work-... often ebbs and flows. But it ...hanging now. Jibes and criti-...m abound. Some employees ...e stopped carrying their black ...vernment-issue briefcases, said ... officer of the Civil Service ...partment, "because they get ...ttered to on the train."

"We're used to a lot of jokes," ... William McCall, head of a ...up representing the higher ...des of civil servants. "But the ...ained abuse without regard to ...facts has been very damag-...."

Attacked for Virtues

"...he civil service is under at-...k because the virtues that have ...de it an attractive career have ...de it vulnerable in Britain's ...tered economy. Its officers' ...is such that some private em-...yers say they can't compete. ...pensions are the most gen-...us in Britain. And its jobs ...e been secure at a time when ...employment has reached its ...best levels in decades.

"...t the management level, the ...itish civil service is a proud, ...s organization. It once relied ...old school ties to bring in ...uits but now uses a grueling ...tery of written and oral ex-...inations to locate future of-...rs.

"...ast year, the service admitted ...of 2,500 candidates at the en-...level for college graduates ...the position of administration ...nee. About half came from ...ord and Cambridge and most ...e near the top of their class.

"...hile at Jesus College, Cam-...ge, Stephen Bampfylde con-...red a number of job offers, ...uding one from the Interna-...al Business Machines Corp.

But he said he thought IBM was too paternalistic and he liked the idea of a government career.

"Having an able and efficient civil service," he said, "is a prerequisite for a free society, so I had a predisposition toward it." He said he loves his job, as a social economist and a private secretary to the Civil Service Department, but the criticism has gotten to him. "I feel self-conscious," he said. "Large numbers of my friends didn't join for that reason. People go on so about inflation-proof lives."

At the root of the criticism are two pay increases early last year that by the measure of some economists increased by 40 per cent civil service wages for everyone under the highest stratum. The new wages closed discrepancies with pay in private industry, but the increase was even greater than those won last year by the country's most militant unions.

Civil servants also won a pension program that tied their retirement benefits to the rate of inflation, assuring them protection from erosion in the standard of living that almost all other British retirees are suffering.

More recently, the civil service has come under attack for growing and growing at an unprecedented rate, while employment in the private sector has been contracting. In a single year, the civil service work force has increased by 50,000.

Birth of New Agencies

Much of the growth has stemmed from government decisions to create new agencies, such as the Equal Opportunities Commission. But there has also been an almost imperceptible growth in nearly all departments. By 1980, the government wants $280 million chopped from projected civil service staff costs, and estimates that this could mean the loss of 30,000 employees.

The loss is likely to be relatively painless. Most of it will come from attrition.

British civil servants used to be identified by their bowlers and pin stripes and the bicycles they rode to Whitehall. They were known for an aggressive anonymity and, to protect their jobs under Labor and Conservative governments, they kept their political thoughts to themselves.

They are still secretive but in other ways the image is changing. Nearly all belong to unions now, sometimes forcing them to take positions on government policy.

Women have reached far into the ranks. "There's not a whisper of discrimination here," said Dorothy Smith, a 22-year-old administration trainee.



United Press International.

NEW YORK FIRE—Column of smoke poured skyward from multi-alarm blaze at an abandoned pier on the Hudson River Sunday. In the background are the Empire State Building and the Chrysler Building.

U.S. Scientists to 'Piggy-Back' Uranus Mission on Saturn's

By John Noble Wilford

PASADENA, Calif., March 8 (NYT).—When the new space budget was drawn up and there was no money in it for a mission to Uranus, some engineers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here would not be denied. They figured out a way to take a spacecraft ticketed for Saturn and give it a capability to go the extra distance to Uranus as well.

Their make-do mission plan has now won the approval of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. If carried out successfully, it would mean that by 1985 U.S. spacecraft will have reconnoitered all the planets of the solar system, except for Neptune and Pluto.

Budget Restrictions

The necessary trajectories have already been plotted and work is under way to modify one of the spacecraft's remote-sensing instruments for use at Uranus, John Casani, the deputy project manager, said in an interview.

He called the Uranus option plan a "mission of opportunity."

The original plan had been to fly an unmanned Mariner spacecraft by Jupiter and then to Uranus. It would have been launched in 1979. But severe budget restrictions forced NASA to cancel the mission by withholding the funds in the fiscal 1977 budget.

At that point, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory studied alternate plans involving its two Mariner spacecraft that are under construction for launchings in August and September, 1977. Their objective is to fly by Jupiter in 1979 and go on to encounters with Saturn in November, 1980, and January, 1981.

The studies produced the following Uranus option plan:

The first Mariner mission remains unchanged. The spacecraft, outfitted with a television camera and several remote-sensing instruments, is set to fly by Jupiter and, bending its course and gaining velocity from Jupiter's gravity, head out to Saturn. In November, 1980, it is scheduled to swing by Saturn's largest and most intriguing satellite, Titan, and then fly beneath Saturn and its magnificent rings.

Titan's Atmosphere

A major objective is not only high-resolution photography of Saturn but also of Titan. The satellite, larger than the earth's moon, is the only satellite in the solar system known with certainty to have an atmosphere.

Meanwhile, Mr. Casani said, the second Mariner is to be trailing the first by about nine months. Although launched less than a month after the first one, the second Mariner would be directed on a lower-speed trajectory. This is necessary so that, when the Mariner arrives at Saturn, the big planet's gravitational pull will give the spacecraft a greater boost on its way to Uranus.

If all goes well, the Mariner should fly by Uranus between November, 1985, and January, 1986.

Tests Stress Problems of EEG Reading

Even Jello Responds To Brain Wave Exam

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, March 8 (NYT).—An Ontario neurologist made a brain wave analysis of a blob of lime jello and obtained readings that he said could be mistaken as evidence of life.

The electroencephalogram, or EEG, experiment was made in the intensive-care ward of a hospital and the neurologist said the squiggly line it produced actually reflected stray electrical signals given off by nearby respirators, intravenous feeders and human activity.

The neurologist said that similar electrical artifacts interfering with a real EEG test could confuse doctors into believing that a person's brain was still living when, in fact, it might be as lifeless as the jello.

The experiment was conducted by Dr. Adrian Upton, associate professor of medicine (neurology) at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario. He described his experiment at a medical meeting in San Francisco.

Definition of Death

To make the experiment Dr. Upton used a hemisphere of jello molded in a bowl and turned out on a dish. He placed the electrodes on the gelatin in positions corresponding to the conventinal sites used on the scalp of actual patients.

The definition of death has been under review for several years but many institutions rely on the so-called Harvard criteria for brain death. These include a flat EEG readout—a straight line instead of the jagged one produced by the electrical activity of a living brain.

One problem, Dr. Upton said, is that "it's extremely difficult to get a flat EEG, even in the presence of brain death, because of artifacts. There are hundreds of these artifacts—tongue movements, sweat, microreflexes, IV [intravenous drips] respirators, people walking around in the ICU [intensive care unit], paging systems, various monitors—and a good technologist is well aware of them."

Dr. Upton said he did the experiment to use in teaching the difficulty of taking a proper electroencephalogram. He said that to eliminate interference the EEG should be taken during brief intervals when the patient's respirator is turned off and intravenous "drip" is stopped. He also recommended that everyone in the room be asked to sit down during the test.

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How to find a successful man in a crowd in 1975? Not an easy assignment. Ministers today dress like chairmen of the board, as do generals, ambassadors, sometimes even cardinals. And at first glance, Mr. Everyman looks just about the same.

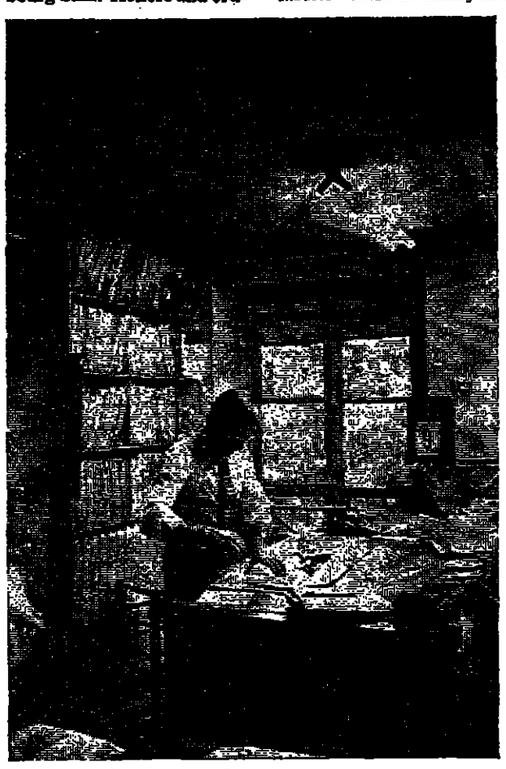
But don't be deceived. Uniforms may have become a thing of the past, but luxury and elegance can still be privileges of the successful. Lanvin prooves it.

Consider the man who finally decides that this is the day to go to 15, rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré and order his first custom fitted shirt.

A gentlemen's club

What probably strikes him most on his first visit to possibly the last great tailor in the world, is the tranquility of his surroundings. Lanvin does not at all resemble a boutique, but rather a gentlemen's club. And the new customer quickly learns that it is one.

He is welcomed by Mr. Van Hengel, director of the shirt department, who tells him about the many fine fabrics - there are nearly 1300 of them - and helps, if the customer wishes, to make the selection. At the same time, his assistants open a dossier with the exact measurements of the new customer so that, as soon as the fabric is chosen, the 40 Lanvin workers can begin. That may sound like a lot of people, but it takes time to create elegance. A sewing machine can produce a shirt in 7 minutes, but it takes no less than 14 hours at Lanvin... Everything is hand stitched according to an elaborate, carefully designed pattern.



E. Colley

It takes time to create elegance...

The stiffness of the collar, the way the shirt front falls, the shoulders, the cuffs - all this is not manufactured, it is created and perfected. And that's where the difference lies. You can feel it, of course, but you can also see it in all the details that the experienced eye notices. So much so that after a while you can spot a well cut shirt at 100 feet and you wonder how you lived for so many years with anything else.

And the privileges of being a Lanvin customer don't stop there.

Who would imagine, for example, that the man sitting across from you at dinner, just back from a trip to New York or perhaps Rio, ordered the shirt he is wearing by telephone a few days earlier. It makes no difference where he placed the call from, the miracle is the shirt.

And what Lanvin does for a single customer inevitably reminds you of the privilges formely reserved for the great men of the world.

Times change, Presidents of nations dress like businessmen; and it's all called style. But when you hear at Lanvin the old refrain "It's not like it used to be", you can't help but smile - discretely.

G.L.

...onden Arrival ...onfesses Having ...olen $300,000

...ONDON, March 8 (AP).—A ...3, armored car guard who ...bored second thoughts broke ...n at London Heathrow Air-...t today and confessed to hav-...nearly $300,000 of stolen cash ...his suitcase, authorities said.

...irport officials opened his ...gage and, as he said, found ...7,580 stuffed in a bag. It all ...an when Noel Richard of ...terford, Conn., arrived with a ...-way ticket from New York. ...migration officers routinely ...ed him his plans and inquir-...if he had enough money.

...r. Richard broke down and ...rted out, "I have stolen a ...rter of a million dollars. Please ...the boss. When he opens the ...e, he might have a heart at-...k."

...r. Richard told detectives, "I ...s fed up with seeing so much ...ney every day and getting ...h a low wage, so I decided to ...e some for myself and take ...."

...r. Richard, who police said ...a about 25, is an employee of ... International Armored Car ... of Waterford. The money, in ...20 and 50-dollar bills, was ...covered missing from the ...'s safe today, police said.

...oames Receives ...ward at EEC

...ONN, March 8 (UPI).—Sir ...ristopher Soames, vice-presi-...t of the European Commu-..., said today that Europeans ...st abandon national interests ...the sake of further progress.

"Europe will turn out to be a ...low, titan if we are unwilling ...make some sacrifices of na-...al interests—interests that ...em appear to be more imme-...te but which cannot outweigh ...e ultimate advantages of pur-...ing the common interests," Sir ...ristopher said after receiving ...e Robert Schuman Prize, ...med for one of the founders ...the European Community.

"We cannot afford the schizo-...renia which wills the Eu-...pean end but shies away ...m supplying the means or ...ich wants Europe to succeed ...t wants it only to succeed in ...e particular national way," he ...d.

U.S. Set to Appeal EEC Measure On Animal Feed

WASHINGTON, March 8 (Reuters).—The United States said today it would seek redress through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for a European Economic Community measure that could cause heavy losses to U.S. farmers.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Richard Bell said the United States was extremely disappointed by the outcome of an EEC ministers' meeting during the weekend which approved a package of agriculture measures.

The United States is upset by an agreement which requires European animal feed manufacturers to use 400,000 tons of domestic dry milk powder in place of the usual animal feeds mainly supplied by the United States.

"We intend to pursue vigorously our rights under the GATT and we are going to do it promptly," Mr. Bell declared.

Observers here noted that similar trade disputes taken to GATT have sometimes dragged on for years before being resolved.

The EEC package would make European feed manufacturers pay an import deposit on traditional feeds such as soybean meal. This deposit would be returned only after the manufacturers use 400,000 tons of dry milk powder from EEC stocks as a substitute feed ingredient.

Wine Drinking Drops 6% in Britain in 1975

LONDON, March 8 (Reuters).—Wine consumption in Britain last year dropped by a little over 6 per cent to 352 million liters, according to the Wine and Spirit Association. It blamed an increase in the duty on wine.

Sales of French light wines fell by 1.8 per cent. Italian and German light wines both increased their sales by 6.3 and 16.4 per cent respectively.

Oil Conference Continues in U.S.

PANAMA CITY, Fla., March 8 (UPI).—Executives of the Arabian American Oil Co. continued to meet with Saudi Arabian officials today in negotiations over the sale of the petroleum-producing organization to the Saudis.

There were no announcements of progress from the resort, where about 50 shotgun-carrying security officers patrolled the premises.

Joining in the negotiations were 50 U.S. representatives from Exxon, Texaco, Standard Oil of California and Mobil—the four partners in Aramco—and Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani and his aides.

New Safety Rules For U.S. Industry Delayed by Unit

WASHINGTON, March 8 (NYT).—A federal agency that has been criticised by President Ford for being too tough on business has postponed until after the November election the adoption of a group of new safety regulations that could affect the health of millions of employees.

The postponement of the promulgation of new standards setting industrial exposure levels for such cancer-causing agents as asbestos and beryllium and for more general health problems such as excessive noise was disclosed in a standards development schedule prepared by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration on Feb. 23.

Joe Mancias, a spokesman for the agency, said in response to an inquiry about the postponement that "we are concerned about dates but no final decision has been made on scheduling."

President Ford, business groups and businessmen all over the country have made the agency a favorite target in widespread criticism of all kinds of federal regulations.

In a speech early last month in New Hampshire, for example, Mr. Ford told his audience of businessmen that he knew they would "like to throw the OSHA into the ocean". And he said he had instructed it to start dealing "with citizens as friends, not enemies."

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Consolidated Balance Sheet of Wells Fargo & Company and its principal subsidiaries including Wells Fargo Bank, as of December 31, 1975 (in thousands).

ASSETS	December 31, 1975
Cash and Due from Banks	$ 1,465,515
Overseas Deposits	484,388
Investment Securities:	
U.S. Treasury Securities	721,244
Securities of Other U.S. Government Agencies and Corporations	438,102
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	430,871
Other Securities	104,758
Total Investment Securities	1,694,975
Trading Account Securities	76,201
Funds Sold	238,850
Loans	7,620,311
Less:	
Reserve for Loan Losses	61,665
Unearned Discount	107,458
Net Loans	7,451,188
Direct Lease Financing	282,419
Premises and Equipment	131,746
Customers' Acceptance Liability	219,973
Accrued Interest Receivable	121,206
Other Assets	195,770
Total Assets	$12,362,231

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	December 31, 1975
Demand Deposits	$ 2,906,705
Savings Deposits	2,571,437
Savings Certificates	1,384,953
Certificates of Deposit	1,721,376
Other Time Deposits	430,926
Deposits in Overseas Offices	808,914
Total Deposits	$ 9,824,311
Funds Borrowed	1,092,447
Commercial Paper Outstanding	146,698
Acceptances Outstanding	220,489
Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses	153,425
4½% Capital Notes of Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., due 1989	50,000
3¼% Convertible Capital Notes, due 1989	18,408
Debentures, Notes and Mortgages	214,850
Other Liabilities	141,502
Stockholders' Equity:	
Common Stock—$5 Par Value, authorized 30,000,000 shares, outstanding 20,026,842 shares on December 31, 1975	100,134
Capital Surplus	185,377
Retained Earnings	214,590
Total Stockholders' Equity	500,101
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	$12,362,231

United States government securities, other securities and loans carried at $792,570,008 on December 31, 1975 were pledged to secure U.S. government deposits, other public funds, trust deposits and for other purposes as required by law.

Wells Fargo Bank
Wells Fargo & Co.



LONDON: Wells Fargo Limited: Winchester House, 80 London Wall, London E.C. 2. LUXEMBOURG BRANCH: 22, rue Zithe, Luxembourg. FRANKFURT: Lindenstrasse 35, 6 Frankfurt am Main 1. MADRID: Hotel Eurobuilding Of. 8, Juan Ramon Jimenez 8, Madrid 16. PARIS: Credit Chimique, Credit Chimique Building, 20 rue Treilhard, 75008 Paris.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6—Tuesday, March 9, 1976 *

Forbidden Cambodia

It is strange in this day of the "global village," when jets can carry the inquisitive around the world in hours, or pictures bounced from high-flying satellites reveal distant places and peoples in living color, that a nation like Cambodia should be as shrouded as it is from virtually all observation. Horror tales are brought by those who flee, and glimpses such as those provided by Kaje Bjork, the Swedish diplomat, show that Cambodia lives in a strange world of its own. But the exact nature of that world, of those that dominate it, and the precise goals they seek, are still obscure.

It seems clear enough that the Cambodian regime is more radical than that of any other government that worships Marx. There is, Mr. Bjork asserts, no private ownership at all, no money. The cities have been, to a very large extend, evacuated. The stated purpose of this was to raise rice, to feed the Cambodians without reliance on imports, and to provide, eventually, some foreign exchange with which to start a limited industrial program. It is, in sum, a back-to-the-land movement on an enormous scale, a return to the most primitive of economic systems.

What Karl Marx, given his preoccupation with the effects of the Industrial Revolution, would have made of this is enough to baffle the high priests of his cult. It is a reversal of what nearly all of the Third World Marxists seek for their nations. Yet Mr. Bjork has described the Cambodian leaders as Marxist intellectuals. And, since they are also nationalistic, it is possible that these men have simply gone back to the first principles of Communism—state ownership and management of the land—to create a foundation on which to build their economy without relying on foreign aid. China did something along these lines; Cambodia seems to be carrying it several steps farther.

But what is still not known (Mr. Bjork's view of the country was limited, if illuminating) is how successful this uprooting has been; whether reports of starvation in Cambodia are accurate; how costly, in human terms, it has been to move men, women and children in masses out of the cities and dump them on the rice paddies. More, it is still far from clear whether the disruption will be worth the cost: Whether the Cambodian people will be able to build a society of equals on the shaky foundation of muddy paddies, or whether they will lapse into a kind of Inca civilization where many will toil endlessly for the children of the sun who constitute the present leadership, and its self-selected successors.

That Cambodia is now a tragedy of large proportions seems obvious, even through the opacity of the rice curtain. That the tragedy will be institutionalized, is all too likely. Cambodia, like Japan before Perry and Tibet before the British incursions early in this century, is a forbidden kingdom. But the image it projects, far more than those other hermit nations, is grimly forbidding as well.



'Another Nice Thing About Air-Conditioning Is That You Can't Hear the Beggars.'

Curbing U.S. Arms Trade

House passage of a major revision of the foreign military aid program, on the heels of similar Senate action, now assures a tightening-up of congressional oversight of the nation's arms sales abroad, which have been soaring upward at a disgraceful rate. In the year ending last June, more than $10.5 billion of military equipment or services were sold or given away to 71 countries, a fivefold increase in four years.

A determination to limit these sales to those that advance foreign policy or security objectives, rather than simply increase export earnings, characterizes both the House and Senate bills, which go to conference within a few days. The House bill also sets a $9-billion ceiling for annual arms sales abroad. While this limit is still too high, it will impose a new constraint on the Pentagon and require choices based on broad national interest rather than immediate economic gain.

Administration opposition to this ceiling provision and to other sections strengthening congressional control over arms sales must not succeed in watering down the bill in conference. The $9-billion ceiling, for example, is not so rigid as to threaten effective foreign policy; in an emergency, there is a provision permitting the president to waive the ceiling by certifying to the Congress that national security interests so require. The Congress, however, could veto the transfer within 30 days.

This right of prior review and veto, which the Congress had had for more than a year but wielded indirectly only once, will be made more effective now by its extension in the pending legislation to commercial as well as government-to-government sales. Other improvements: declassification of some secret data and the provision of much more information, including annual estimates of arms sales plans on a country-by-country basis, to prod congressional attention. Legislation enacted recently already requires an "impact" statement from the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Now there is to be, in addition, open reporting of all fees and commissions paid to discourage bribery, and reductions in the Pentagon missions abroad that have spent most of their time promoting the sale of U.S. weapons.

The chief weakness in the Senate bill, however, is that everything would depend on the will of Congress to use or threaten to use its veto power. The $9-billion annual ceiling in the House bill is an essential strengthening element.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

New Ulster Failure

Britain's latest venture in building a bridge for political cooperation between the Protestant and Catholic communities of Northern Ireland has collapsed. The Northern Ireland Constitutional Convention—an experiment in allowing the two sectarian camps, free of British supervision, to try to work out a viable arrangement for sharing governmental responsibilities in the province—was a very long shot at best.

In a month-long second session, the convention came no nearer to agreeing on such an arrangement than last year. Once again, the Protestant majority rammed through a proposal to Britain that would have in effect restored the old Stormont system, excluding Catholics from any role except that of powerless minority.

Britain, which insists that any future provincial governmental system must give Catholics a share in executive responsibility, has been left with no choice but to dissolve the convention and to continue direct rule indefinitely, enforced by the British Army. Extremists in both sectarian camps have warned that this course will bring intensification of the terror that has claimed more than 1,400 lives in six years.

To protest direct rule, leaders of the Irish Republican Army Provisional wing have vowed to step up terror bombing in England, as well as in Ulster.

No major political force in Northern Ireland favors direct rule and, as army casualties mount, the demand is growing in England for a British withdrawal from the province. But the British government believes withdrawal would bring an explosion of violence that would quickly spread to other parts of the British Isles. No one really favors direct rule but the tragedy is that no responsible official at present can see any alternative.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Kurds in Iraq

The [Iraqi] regime's aim is evidently to prevent further conflict by mixing the Kurdish and Arab populations as far as possible, whittling down the predominantly Kurdish areas, and getting the Kurds to feel that they are to all intents and purposes Arabs. But this policy is being pursued in such a crude and insensitive manner that it may well be self-defeating. The minister of information in a speech last autumn even announced a financial reward for Arabs who would marry Kurdish women, and vice versa. The immediate effect of such measures can only be to exacerbate Kurdish resentment, at a time when the government might have had a good chance to exploit the Kurds' disillusionment with [rebel leader] Gen. Barzani and with the Iranian and American allies on whom he had unwisely relied.

—*From the Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 9, 1901

WASHINGTON.—The U.S. Senate today demonstrated its ability to consider a treaty with Great Britain without a majority of its members succumbing to Anglophobia. With very little opposition, the supplemental extradition treaty was ratified. The treaty adds to the lists of crimes for which a person may be extradited. They are: obtaining money under false pretenses, destruction of railways with danger to human life and illegal operations on women.

Fifty Years Ago

March 9, 1926

WASHINGTON.—Rear-Admiral Richard Wainwright, Executive Officer on the battleship Maine when it was blown up in Havana harbor, hero of the battle of Santiago, died here today at the age of 78. Adm. Wainwright retired in 1911 and since then had been living with his family here in the capital. He was originally from this city, having been appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy by President Lincoln as an at-large candidate in 1864.

Jackson: The Cold Warrior

By Anthony Lewis

MIAMI BEACH.—There were 2,500 people jammed into Temple Emanu-El, and they cheered for Sen. Henry Jackson. He talked, as he often does, about how he would strengthen U.S. power and use it in the world.

"Why shouldn't we use food power?" he asked. "The United States is the most powerful nation on the face of the earth in terms of food . . .

"Food power is more important than petroleum power, and we shouldn't hesitate to use it as a bargaining weapon. We should tell the Russians: 'We'll help you, but first show your good faith.'"

Same Theme

He had sounded the same theme at a labor union rally in Ft. Lauderdale. American grain, he said, should be used as leverage to get Soviet agreement on such things as limited nuclear arms and stopping wars of national liberation.

"The Russians would starve to death if it weren't for the United States," he said. The line got loud applause.

Jackson is drawing enthusiastic crowds in south Florida. He is helped by the magnetic presence of Daniel Patrick Moynihan. He is himself a more confident figure these days, and a much-improved speaker, though his gestures are still wooden. Some of those traveling with him now believe he can cut hard enough into Jimmy Carter's vote in today's Florida primary to drop Carter substantially behind George Wallace—maybe even behind Jackson.

The seeming Jackson surge makes it important, and fascinating, to note what he actually tells his audiences. Along with traditional liberal Democratic positions on economic issues, especially jobs, he takes a strong line—nationalistic, anti-Soviet—on foreign policy. That is not news about Scoop Jackson, but the words are more extreme than you expect.

Food as Weapon

The idea of using food as a weapon, for example, is regarded by many experts as impractical. The Russians are not that totally dependent on U.S. grain. U.S. farmers have shown that they will use effective pressure against any embargo on sales. And in the end, would the United States really gain influence in the world if it forced millions into starvation because their government would not give way to some U.S. demand?

Even Ronald Reagan rejected the food weapon idea on NBC's Meet the Press. "Selling gives us the advantage," he said. "We can't just stubbornly say, 'We won't sell.'"

On Israel, Jackson also takes a much harder line than just about anyone who has had U.S. responsibility for a Middle East policy. No one doubts the sincerity of his long-standing commitment to Israel. The question is whether rigidity is the best policy to encourage.

In Temple Emanu-El, Jackson called for "direct negotiations" between Israel and the Arabs. He said, "We can't go on with a Mickey Mouse operation" of the two sides talking through a third party, the United States.

Ever since 1948 the Israelis have wanted direct negotiations, and most Americans sympathize with that aim. But what progress there has been has all come through third-party assistance: the original 1948 armistice, and the interim agreements on the Sinai and Golan Heights. There is no realistic alternative to that technique now.

Again, Jackson indicated that the Arabs should change their basic attitude before Israel is asked to make any more return of lands occupied in 1967. "There must be a change of heart," he said. "A change of boundary lines means nothing without a change of heart."

But is intransigence really wise policy for Israel? Is time on its side? The events since 1967 hardly suggest that Israel has gained relative strength—or friends in the world—by refusing to return occupied territory. More Israelis now think it must seek an overall settlement in return for withdrawing from 1967 territory. Is it sensible to stir U.S. pressure for intransigence?

Condemning the Palestine Liberation Organization, Jackson said it had intervened in Lebanon and "committed genocide" against Jews and Christians. However much the PLO is to be condemned, the origins of the civil strife in Lebanon are not so clear. Is it responsible to use such a word as "genocide"?

Bold Words

There are two ways to interpret some of the extreme things that Jackson has to say about foreign policy. The first is that they are demagoguery—bold words that he knows do not and cannot fit the real problems. The second possibility, more worrying, is that as president he would in fact try to use U.S. power in such dangerous ways.

When the North Koreans captured the Pueblo in 1968, Jackson was reported by the Seattle Post-Intelligencer as saying, "I'm afraid we'll have to get into the use of nuclear weapons." It has always been puzzling that a man so sensitive to many human rights issues should be so truculent in his foreign-policy views. But for the moment audiences seem to love his nationalism:

"We've had enough of being kicked around . . . we've been a soft touch for too long."

Letters

Angola Problems

These are perplexing times, and especially in regard to such problems as have arisen in Angola, but Anthony Lewis's column (IHT, Feb. 17) adds to rather than subtracts from the confusion.

To criticize Kissinger's support of CIA's ineffectual covert operations in Angola at this stage obscures the real issue—that Soviet and Cuban involvement with substantial military forces is dangerous and unacceptable conduct unrelated as it is to their own national legitimate interests.

What should be the subject of public attention is the *kind* of action the U.S. should take in such a case—overt or covert—to deter and forestall unwarranted Soviet intervention.

One suspects there is considerably less equanimity in African as well as in Western capitals about events in Angola than in Mr. Lewis's column. Like some well-known generals in history, Mr. Lewis is fighting previous wars. (Vietnam and Watergate) instead of the current and different situation.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.
Paris.

Italy's Crisis

I found the New York Times editorial "Saving Italy . . . or Sinking It?" (IHT, March 3) a very competent analysis of the plight of Italy and a highly relevant illustration of the leadership vacuum which exists today in international economic and monetary matters. In fact, previous devaluations and the rise of commodity prices (terms of trade effect) and the recession caused a larger decline in domestically available resources in Italy, in terms of total output, than in any other OECD country.

Italy may suffer from insufficient output, but it is utter nonsense to suggest that it suffers from excess demand. Those foreign officials who have suggested a belt-tightening to Italy in its current crisis suffer from a dose of undigested economic history. In the case of Treasury Secretary Simon, who administers a federal budget deficit about the size of Italy's GNP, we have another fateful proof (if anybody needed it could afford one more) that it is not enough to be a successful bond trader to understand the working of the market economy. As for the central banks, they have by now all but abandoned their primary function, which is to defend the value of money.

During January and February, as the central banking community was watching the collapse of the lira, they reminded me of the Russian troops during World War II, biding their time, as the Wehrmacht destroyed Warsaw. Of course, the new devaluation of the lira will not fail to stimulate inflation in Italy, and the new austerity policy will further exacerbate the tension between labor and business and add to social and political strife. And Messrs. Burns, Emminger and others, despite Rambouillet and Jamaica, will be happy to have another proof that Italy is a "bad risk."

OTTO HIERONYMI.
Geneva.

Nuclear-Power Maze

Since he is unable to rely solely on bishops and angels to support his arguments against nuclear power (there apparently being too many arrayed against him), George Wald ("The Nuclear-Power-Truth Maze," IHT, March 2) reverts to another form of sophistry. He asks the public to believe in the opponents of nuclear energy because they "have nothing to gain thereby but [their] share in the common good."

This is curious logic for a scientist. Using such reasoning, presumably he would deny the validity of the many discoveries in pure science that have poured out of corporate research laboratories like Bell.

JOHN S. BRIMS.
The Hague.

Continental Dreams

MacNelly's cartoon portrayal of Castro's thoughts (IHT, Feb. 26) was neat. But shouldn't his dream have been Africa-shaped instead of South American?

SHERIDAN COOPER.
Amsterdam.

John Dornberg From Munich:

For those whose recollections of the postwar West German scene date back to Adenauer, Lockheed and Strauss are almost symbiotic terms.

MUNICH.—After a low-profile winter during which he was seen more than heard, Franz-Joseph Strauss, the leader of the opposition Christian Democrats' semi-autonomous Bavarian wing, emerged fighting from his corner last week.

The enemy seems to be his own party and the occasion was his traditional Ash Wednesday rally which has become one of the annual highlights of West German politics.

It used to be held in the backwoods town of Vilshofen—population 8,000—where Strauss, shirt-sleeved, would regale a beer hall audience of farmers and party faithful with earthy tirades against the Social Democrats and warn of the Communist menace.

For reasons still obscure—some knowledgeable insiders claim Strauss wanted to enhance his image, official party spokesmen insist the beer hall was just getting too small—the scene of the action shifted a year ago to the more sterile "Nibelungen Hall," in the city of Passau.

Less Sudsy

There, decorum compels Strauss to keep his jacket on, but as last week's performance demonstrated, the less sudsy surroundings in no way detract from his fire and brimstone act.

Uniquely among the Germanic tribes, the Bavarians have a penchant for earthy and colorful language, and Strauss's may well be the most earthy and colorful of all.

He labels newspaper stories critical of him as "gangster articles," likens conditions in the country to a "pigsty," and accuses his political opponents of using "Soviet jargon."

Last Wednesday, in the heat of the oratorical fray in Passau, he also described U.S. Senator Frank Church's probe of Lockheed bribery as a "passion play."

Inadvertently, that term may prove highly appropriate, for by the time that drama reaches its denouement, Strauss himself could wind up as the man on the cross.

Symbiotic Terms

For those whose recollections of the postwar West German scene date back to the administrations of Konrad Adenauer, Lockheed and Strauss are almost symbiotic terms.

It was during Strauss's tenure as defense minister from 1956 to 1962 that Bonn's fledgling postwar Luftwaffe was equipped with Lockheed's F-104 Starfighter as its basic aircraft.

That turned out to be one of the biggest fiascos in aviation history. Of 950 planes put into service for the West German Air Force—the majority of them manufactured locally on franchise—178 have crashed, the most recent last week. In all, 86 pilots have been killed.

Specific responsibility has never been determined and perhaps never will be.

At first, as the magnitude of the tragedy began taking shape, the West Germans alone were blamed. They seemed to be treating these highly sophisticated, supersonic planes as just faster versions of their old Messerschmitts and Stukas.

Those had performed admirably in the hands of joy-stick jockeys and had suffered no harm when left to the elements or placed in the care of mechanics equipped with only wrenches and screwdrivers.

Suspicions Grew

But as the F-104s of other countries began crashing at the same rate as West Germany's, suspicions grew that something might be basically wrong with the aircraft. It had been totally redesigned, from its original version as a high-altitude interceptor, for its West German mission as an all-purpose fighter-bomber.

One study conducted by the Luftwaffe's Air Safety Division in 1963, for example, disclosed that design-induced mechanical failure had been the initial, triggering cause in 70 per cent of the crashes at that time.

Over the years there have been numerous investigations and Bundestag hearings. Generals have been fired and have resigned in anger or disgrace.

But whereas the tragic saga of the Starfighter is one that the question of its original acquisition under Strauss's tenure as defense minister is another.

From the outset that military-industrial decision, taken in the late 1950s, was controversial; the controversy has never subsided.

As recently as five years ago Bonn's equivalent of the General Accounting Office (GAO) directly accused Strauss of having misinformed parliament about the costs and the technological problems of the Starfighter project.

But from the outset, too, the decision has been under a heavy cloud of suspected bribery which has hung doggedly to Strauss's political career.

The most incriminating allegations come from Ernst Hauser, who claims that Strauss's party, though not Strauss himself, received $16 million from Lockheed.

Salzburg-born Hauser is a former U.S. Military Government officer who befriended Strauss in the early postwar days in Bavaria. From 1961 to 1964, Hauser was one of Lockheed's chief lobbyists in Bonn.

Hauser's charges have been vehemently and categorically denied by Strauss and the CSU, though overshadowed by other events such as the CDU freak take-over of the government in Lower Saxony and as yet unresolved debate over détente with Poland, the accusations have been quietly ticking away like a time bomb on the West German political scene since last fall.

With Sen. Church's subcommittee now serving in on Lockheed's "German connection," the pervasive feeling here is that the bomb is about to go off.

Thus far, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the SPD-FDP coalition have played a shrewd waiting game that reminds observers of a drowsy cat which knows a mouse will emerge eventually.

Asked the other day whether a parliamentary investigation of the matter might not be called for, Schmidt replied laconically that past experience demonstrates that such probes "accomplish little if anything."

During the Bundestag question period last Friday a government spokesman said equally laconically that Washington had "not yet been asked for information" on the matter. Then he added, after an afterthought, "We have quizzed Lockheed."

But the government's apparent equanimity and the low-key fashion with which the West German press has treated the matter created a deceptive calm.

Behind the scenes—in Bonn and here in Munich, Strauss's base—the atmosphere is one of a colossal storm about to break, crackles with tension.

This, after all, is not only an election year, but there is little question that Strauss's whole political future hangs in the balance.

The ramifications of a "Strauss-Lockheed connection" to the Lockheed scandal would far overshadow those in Japan, the Netherlands, Italy or Turkey.

Oratorical Weapons

Meanwhile, however, Strauss seems to have decided that the best tactic is to fight with one of the oratorical weapons at his disposal.

In a speech in Munich on Saturday he even intimated that Hauser is a Communist agent. Though not actually naming names, he said there are indications that "this man" may have links with the KGB and that his "disclosures" could be part of Moscow's "disinformation strategy to distract public attention from really important events in the world."

Coming from a man who a few days earlier had accused former Chancellor Willy Brandt, without having given "a Communist access to state secrets," that was a remarkable charge.

Strauss and Hauser were not only friends, but very close friends and Strauss was best man at Hauser's wedding and godfather to one of Hauser's children. Moreover, it was Strauss who got Hauser the job with Lockheed in the first place.

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Women's Tribunal Ends Urging World Movement

By Susan Heller Anderson

BRUSSELS, March 8 (IHT).—The women's movement, long ...ed by national borders and ...ing priorities, took a giant ... toward becoming an inter...onal force today.

...ring the closing session of ... International Tribunal for ...es Against Women, several ...utions for future action and ...nizing were submitted. By ...ining afloat despite dissen... power struggles and even a ... scare, the tribunal proved ... women's view of their com... problems was finally too im...ant to come unglued over ...ls.

...e resolutions had both politi... and social overtones.

...rcia Freedman, Israel's lead... feminist and a member of ...nesset, noted that this was ...rst international congress in ... where an anti-Zionist reso... was not proposed. The Is... women resolved, "As women, ...derstand that our oppres... is by men and not by oppos... nationalities."

...rgo St. James, a self-describ... prostitute, proposed "that all ... acts in private between ...nting adults be outside ...nal laws" and that prosti... be seen as the result of "a ...sive society."

World Network

...ne Russell, one of the con...ce's organizers, called for the ...blishment of an international network of women from each country. "We must have power and protest on an international level and develop a strategy to combat these crimes talked about."

A Belgian woman urged women in other countries to follow her lead in establishing a feminist political party to get real legislative power. Another group of women called for urgent action to combat the widespread but unpublicized crime of wife beating.

An Irish woman demanded the right "to love whomever we want without persecution from the state." Several resolutions called for the need to overcome the image of women as docile and submissive.

The U.S. delegates asked that they have the right to defend themselves and their children, referring specifically to the case of Yvonne Ronrow, an Indian sentenced to 25 years in jail for shooting the man who raped the 7-year-old daughter of her babysitter while the girl was sleeping in the Ronrow home.

Press Relations

The National Organization for Women, the largest U.S. feminist group, sent a message saying, "We must begin litigation to eradicate these crimes in each country according to its laws."

A French group resolved that pressure be brought on those countries still practicing clitorectomy, a rite to insure that women have no sexual pleasure except from intercourse, thus encouraging pregnancies.

Summing up its work throughout the five-day meeting, one group suggested that male journalists should be excluded from all such meetings in the future, but that daily press releases, edited by the women, should be issued. They also suggested that another tribunal should be planned in two or three years.

At noon, the assembly watched a videotape made by four French women featuring Françoise Giroud, the French secretary of state for women's affairs. The film, which will open for a three-week run in Paris on Wednesday, showed Mrs. Giroud's reaction and responses during a French television show.

During the afternoon session, a woman stated, "Aggression against men is useless. We must earn their respect." She was roundly booed.

The tribunal closed with a resolution urging an end to a 45-day hunger strike by a Belgian woman, Violette Capriau, rebelling against her father's domination. Signed by many French literary, legal and performing-arts personalities, the letter to Mrs. Capriau's father was signed by the tribunal and presented by actress Delphine Seyrig on behalf of the group.

Plans were formulated for continuing the dialogue among national groups and for another meeting in five years.



Associated Press.

IN ROME—Thousands of women march Monday in World Women's Day parade.

SHOPPING

...ith a General Air of Confusion

By Hebe Dorsey

...RIS, March 8 (IHT).—There ...n't much room to sit down ...m around at Rebecca's, a ...que opened 15 years ago by ...ma Klein at 25 Rue Mar...

...a Klein is from Oran, Al... where her mother ran a couple of boutiques. "Yves Saint Laurent's mother used to come —in the days when Yves dressed dolls," she said. She was a friend of his sisters.

Her boutique's main attraction is that it is the opposite of intimidating. It is low-keyed with a general air of confusion; the merchandise is often strewn about.

"I know," Mrs. Klein said with a shrewd smile. "I do it on purpose. I don't want to scare the customers away."

Mrs. Klein plays down her own looks, wears no makeup, pulls back her hair into a tight chignon and dresses in nondescript, dark clothes. "I want the customers to spend a fortune without being aware of it," she said. That is why there is no chichi, no falling all over the customer; the shop itself could stand a good paint job.

But service is very much around, if and when the client wants it. There are three thoroughly competent salesgirls. "The hairdos are by Jean-Louis David and the makeups by Carita," said Mrs. Klein who, although she does not bother herself, makes sure her staff looks in tip-top shape.

Many boutique owners try to cover too much ground, but Mrs. Klein wisely sticks to luxury clothes: furs, leather and the Chloe collection. All of which means that prices are not low but the customers who frequent that boutique know what they want and what to expect.

Mrs. Klein is a professional. It is one thing to see as extensive a collection as Chloe's. It is another to know what to buy. Mrs. Klein works several days on a collection. "It took me three days to select two coats," she said.

Since her mother was in furs, Mrs. Klein knows her way around that world. She has worked out contracts with Karl Lagerfeld, Ungaro, Saussie and Ted Lapidus to sell her paper patterns. She also does a good job with fur and leather and offers 100 different combinations.

Her clientele has been faithful despite the unpretentiousness and general lack of comfort (clothes are tried on in a cramped space behind a screen). They include Catherine Deneuve, Anita Stroyberg, Capucine and Baronne Edmond de Rothschild.

Right now is not the time, but come sales season (January and June), this is one of the best places in town. Prices are often slashed by half.

* * *

Marks and Spencer celebrated its first anniversary in Paris (at 35 Boulevard Haussmann) with tea and a showing of its spring-summer collection.

* * *

Régine is having a show of her Zoa dance dresses at Bloomingdale's in New York next Monday. The store's windows will be filled with live models dancing for passersby: That evening, a show will be held at Régine's new nightclub, in the Drake hotel, a preview for the official opening on April 15.

* * *

Pierre Balmain is launching his new boutique for men (at the corner of Faubourg Saint-Honoré and Rue de Castiglione) Wednesday, with a Moroccan lunch.

* * *

Susuya, a Japanese chain of junior boutiques (48 in Japan), which opened its first European shop in Paris in 1972 is about to open its third Friday in Lyons. The company is aiming for 10 boutiques in Europe.

...isei Finally Says Farewell ...o Prison Camp Experience

By Henry Mitchell

...SHINGTON, (WP).—This ...ndanne middle-aged woman ...as 7 years old when the ...d States shirt her up in ...ncentration camp after Pearl ...or.

...d now, more than three ...es later, Jeanne Wakatsuki ...ton is no longer a timid ... but an articulate American ...teller, wife and mother. She ... written a book, converted ... a movie for television, about ...experience.

...r years I used to make ... of it with my husband, ... he asked," she said, glanc... at him.

...es," she went on, in his ...ral direction, "I would joke ... it and say it wasn't so ... we went *swimming*. I'd ...hings like that."

Nephew's Questions

...d maybe she would have let ... at that, always pretending ...dn't been so bad, if it had ...been for a nephew of hers, ...hool at Berkeley, who asked ... to tell *him* all *about* those ... of detention, since his own ...ts couldn't speak freely ...

...was when she started try... to explain it to the young ... that she discovered herself ... a great deal—much to her ...se.

...tunately, as she searched ... and more into her memo... and came more and more ... how severely some of her ...ences had affected her— ...ately her husband, James ..., was (as she puts it) ...ng Time, cheap shrink."

...helped her put it all down. ...was with her as she remem... and cried and taped hour ... hour of recollection.

...e result is a book called ...well to Manzanar" in which ...title signifies not only good... to the prison camp itself ...e she left in 1947) but also ...ks to the impoverishing ...ts of that early imprison... *on her self-esteem.*

...r father had come to the ...d States from Japan, young, ...t, full of hope. For decades ...an into discriminatory laws ... kept him from becoming ...turalized citizen, but he was ...ing it as a fisherman, with ...5,000 boat. Then, all of a ...en, there was Pearl Harbor. ...use he was not a citizen, he ...an enemy alien.

...e more than 100,000 others, ...was sent to a prison camp. ...was united with his wife ...10 children about a year ... in another compound— ...on is an ugly word, but the ...e had barbed wires and ...hine guns and guard towers: ...was like Stalag 17," Mrs. ...ston says.

...You ask her to speak of those ..., she keeps coming again and again to her father: "I see now that the straw that really broke his back was internment. He was a fisherman. He was buying his boat by giving a percentage of each catch.

"When they sent him off to the all-male prison for enemy aliens at Bismarck, of course he could not meet the payments on the boat, which was repossessed. That often happened—cars, houses, boats were all repossessed.

"Then because he was an enemy alien they took his fishing license away. After the war he couldn't even fish, even if he'd had his boat. In prison they learned to make rice wine. He became an alcoholic—oh, I *don't know* if alcoholic is the correct word. He never was able to get things together again, never able to work.

"But he was proud. My mother would never endure to see him humiliated, or let him see that she was running things; she always tried to make him feel like the king in his house.

"His sons, my brothers, could fish after the war, and Papa would say, 'Now you go down to such-and-such a place and you catch such-and-such and I will stay here.'

"But of course the truth is he couldn't get on a fishing boat and go with them."

Mrs. Houston looked at her husband, a writer and teacher of fiction at the University of California at Santa Cruz. She says that she is surprised, even now, to find herself speaking freely of things that for so many years she kept close within herself, not even allowing herself to examine them freely.

"Putting him in the camp was the final castration. At the time, after the war, when everything had gone wrong for Papa, I was so ashamed for him. I didn't understand then. These things seemed so ludicrous then, they stab me now.

"*Realistically, yes, it happened.* A lot of that that did happen formed me. All I can say now is, what now? I can't change now what happened then."

But what she and her husband have tried to do is put down an account (on which the TV movie is based) of exactly what it was like to be a Nisei imprisoned in a wire pen. Mrs. Houston hopes that she has done this without exaggeration, without sentimentality or falseness, without bitterness, and merely to help others understand what this incident of U.S. history was like to the humans who endured it.

S.T.E.G.

INTERNATIONAL TENDER NOTICE

The Société Tunisienne d'Electricité et du Gaz (S.T.E.G.) is about to ask for international tenders for the supply, transport, building and setting into service of an hydro-electric station capable of 30 MW at Sidi Salem in the district of Testour.

Interested builders may apply directly to the office of S.T.E.G. (Département de l'Equipement, 38 Rue Kemal-Ataturk, Tunis, Tunisie) for all relevant documents, or have them sent by mail for 100 Tunisian Dinars, or the equivalent in foreign currency, as of March 15th, 1976.

The viewing of the offers is scheduled for June 16th, 1976.

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WINE

The Crisis of Quantity in the Midi

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, March 8 (IHT).—France has another wine crisis on its hands and it is not just another case of fraud. This time, neglect, short-sightedness and stopgap methods on the part of the government have driven the growers of the south into armed revolt that resulted in two deaths and a score of wounded during a shootout with the riot police Thursday.

For more than two years, the growers have been demonstrating with increasing violence, and repeated warnings by local authorities and leaders of growers' organizations were ignored by both the French government and the European Economic Community.

Because of this the result was all but inevitable, but it might have been avoided by the simple practice of a wine policy based on quality rather than quantity. Monday-morning quarterbacking? Not for the elements of the French wine industry that saw the need for the development of quality wines in the south nearly 20 years ago.

Four Departments

The area involved concerns four departments along the Mediterranean coast, from the Rhône River to the Spanish border: the Gard, the Hérault, the Aude (where most of the recent violence has erupted), and the Pyrénées-Orientales. This area produces most of France's *vin ordinaire*, as well as a scattering of officially recognized quality wines.

The problem has its origins in the Algerian war, which lasted from 1954 to 1962. Algeria furnished France with wines of deep color and high alcoholic degree (14 per cent or more by volume) that were blended with weaker, *thinner French wines* to give them more body and make them more palatable to the consumer.

Once Algeria became independent, it was obvious that it would not long be possible to count on this source for heavy wines. But Italy could always take up the slack, and with the Common Market developing there was to be a huge new duty-free market for French wine.

There was indeed a demand *for French wine. But not for vin ordinaire.* The Germans, Belgians, Dutch, eventually the British and even Italians increased their consumption of quality *appellation contrôlée* wines enormously, and virtually ignored the rest. At the same time the French themselves drank more and more quality wines and less of the ordinary.

Experimental Vineyards

This trend was foreseen by such firms as the giant Nicolas, which began investing in experimental vineyards and offering expert advice on grape types, winegrowing, winemaking, etc. to growers of the Midi as early as 1957-58.

The government, on the other hand, encouraged quantity with a system of buying of the *degré-hecto*, so much for each per cent of alcohol times the number of hectoliters (26.4 gallons) available. Where a natural and often soul-satisfying product like wine is concerned, this is like selling Picasso by the meter of canvas or Rodin by the ton of bronze, as Le Monde's Robert Escarpit put it.

No effort was made to improve quality until about five years ago with the beginning of experimental cooperative vineyards organized by the Institut Technique du Vin and backed with matching government funds. The idea is to show the growers how to make quality wines and to prove that it pays. Furthermore, the consumer's reactions are also studied and fed back to the producers.

It involves a study of the producer's soil to determine what grape varieties in what proportions will do best there and to update methods of cultivation, fertilizing, growing, spraying, determination of yield versus quality, winemaking, the whole works. And to organize distribution outside the usual shipping network.

Bound by Tradition

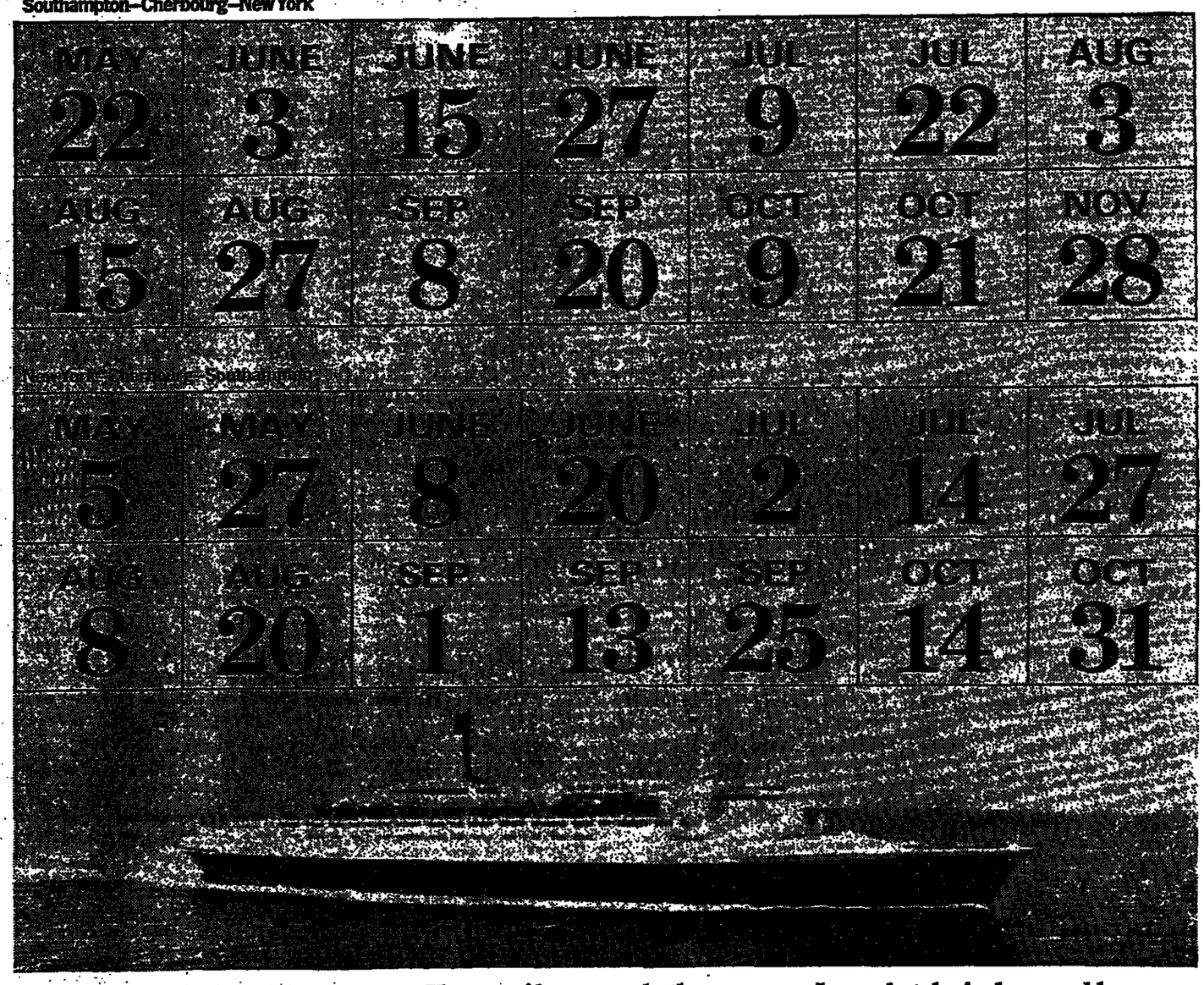
The trouble is that much of the initiative must come from the growers themselves, who hesitate to try new methods when they are close to subsistence. Nine out of 10 growers own less than the 20 hectares (about 50 acres) that are considered necessary in the Midi to support a family. When you decide to rip out inferior vines and try better varieties, there will be no crop for as long as five years. And in a field as tradition-bound as winegrowing, any innovation is slow to become generalized.

A policy of quality has, in fact, begun, but it is only in its infancy. The results will not be available for several years and the crisis is immediate. Distillation of 4 million hectoliters of Italian wine as decided by the EEC may help somewhat but only in the short run. What if the crop this year is as abundant as in 1973 and 1974?

All this could have been avoided by starting on quality 10 years earlier. There is likely to be further tension and even more armed revolt unless widespread and costly measures are taken immediately to alleviate the growers' situation in the Midi. Growers throughout the country side with those of the Midi, as questioning of winegrowers from all parts of France at the current week's Paris Agricultural Fair proved. Many stated their basic antipathy to leftist policies but said they would vote leftist the next time out of disgust with government negligence on top of irritating regulations.

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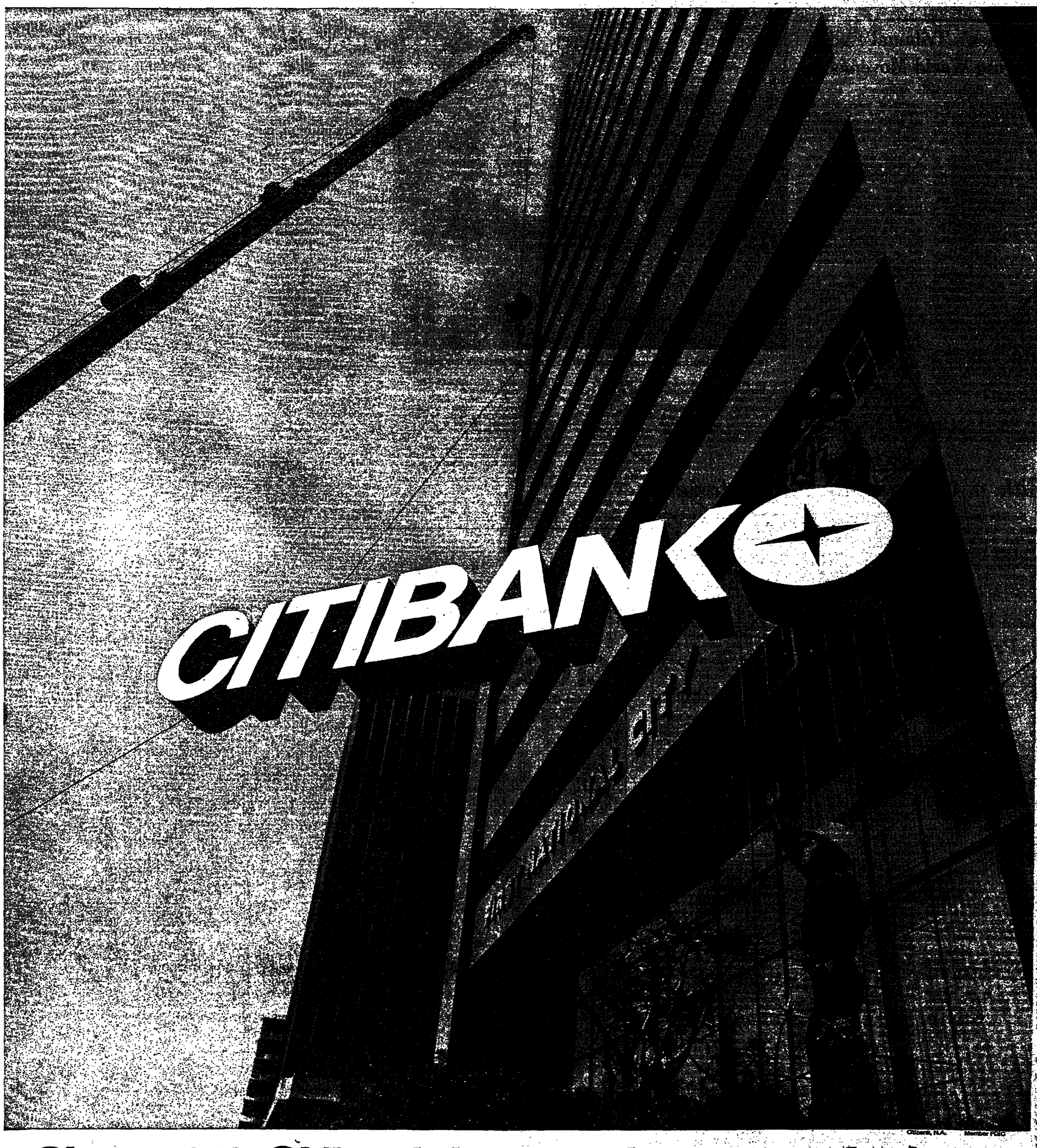
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CITIBANK

British Growth Seen At 0.25% This Year

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 8 (IHT).—With a little bit of luck, the British economy may grow by 0.25 per cent this year, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said today. This is up from the zero growth it forecast at the end of December and the estimated 1.75-per-cent decline registered last year.

Whether even this modest gain can be achieved will depend on whether the increase in prices and wages can be contained, the OECD said in its annual review of the U.K. economy, for the recovery will rely heavily on the nation's ability to sell its goods abroad.

The OECD observes that the government cannot afford to stimulate domestic demand because that "would risk a new resurgence of inflationary pressures." In addition, the success of Britain's industrial strategy depends on switching resources into exports and, as sales pick up, into productive investment.

Decline in Sterling

So long as inflation is higher in Britain than in most of its neighboring countries, there will be some risk that the effective exchange rate of sterling will have to be allowed to depreciate further, the OECD said. At the time of writing in late January, sterling was worth about $2.02. Since then, it has broken the $2 barrier and a new level has yet to be found.

However, the OECD cautioned that while a decline in the value of sterling would help boost British exports it would also raise the cost of imported raw materials and feed the increase in domestic prices.

To keep a lid on costs, the OECD recommends that the government and unions renew the present limit on pay increases when it expires in July. This is now set at a maximum of £6 per week, an increase of between 9 and 10 per cent per year, which the OECD indicates would have to be cut to take into account "the slower productivity growth in the United Kingdom."

If its recommendation were accepted, workers would suffer a drop in their real earnings, as prices are expected to rise about 15 per cent this year. But the OECD notes that this would further aid the shift to freeing more goods for export as well as reduce consumer demand for imported goods.

The report notes with some concern that fixed investment fell in 1974 and 1975—the first declines in the post-war period. Investment in the manufacturing industry, which accounts for about half of total private nonresidential investment, has been on a downtrend since 1970 after growing at an average annual rate of 5.5 per cent in the 1960s.

This means that industry's capacity to produce has been diminished and there may also have been a "slowdown in technical progress to the extent that it is embodied in new equipment." In addition, the slowdown in investment has meant a cut in employment.

The OECD estimates that unemployment will continue rising this year, albeit at a slower pace than last year, and may well reach 1.5 million, or 6.7 per cent of the labor force.

To aid the shift of the nation's resources into exports and productive investment, the government has already announced that it plans to hold the level of real public expenditure constant between 1976-77 and 1978-79. The OECD notes with some alarm that the public sector borrowing requirement rose to the equivalent of 12 per cent of gross domestic product in the 1975-76 fiscal year, up from around 9 per cent in 1974-75 and 2.25 per cent in the 1960s.

Monetary Expansion

The financing of this large debt was "the most important source of monetary expansion last year," the OECD notes. Money supply was expanding at an annual rate of 18 per cent in the 1975 third quarter.

While acknowledging that public sector spending is expected to go up during an economic slowdown, the OECD says that "the development of the borrowing requirement since 1971 suggests that there is a fundamental structural problem in public sector financing."

It warns that experience suggests that "without major policy changes, the borrowing requirement as a percentage of gross domestic product may not be much reduced as activity recovers" and it urges a "thoroughgoing examination and reform of the method of estimating and controlling public expenditure."

On the assumption that industry replenishes its stocks of raw materials and private consumption picks up after mid-year, the OECD sees little change in the current-account deficit—$3.25 billion, compared with an estimated deficit of $3.75 billion last year.

U.K. Treasury Says Exports Lead Upturn

LONDON, March 8 (Reuters).—The Treasury said today there are signs that export demand is leading the gradual recovery in Britain's economic activity.

In its latest economic progress report, the Treasury said, "in the three months to January exports by volume were 5 per cent above the level reached in the previous three months.

"This improvement was spread over most categories, and confirms the Confederation of British Industry's survey of business opinion which reports higher export sales," the Treasury said.

The latest economic indicators provide further evidence of the improvement in Britain's economic situation, the Treasury added.

Production, retail sales and exports all show modest increases, while the inflation rate has decelerated sharply and the improvement in the balance of payments has continued, it said.

In a separate report today the Treasury said the current account (merchandise trade plus services) payments deficit last year totaled £1.702 billion, down from a revised deficit of £3.65 billion in 1974.

In its report on the economy the Treasury pointed out that provisional estimates of manufacturers' stocks for November suggest no fall in stock levels in the month.

This might indicate the beginning of a shift from the market destocking in the manufacturing sector in the third quarter, but too much weight should not be put on a single month's figures, the Treasury said.

It noted that the increase in the general retail price index over six months to January was 6.8 per cent, equivalent to an annual rate of 14 per cent compared with a rise of over 33 per cent in the previous six months.

Slower Increase

The index of wholesale prices of manufactured products has risen by 6.9 per cent over the six month period ended in January, compared with a rise of 14.3 per cent in the preceding six months.

However, the Treasury noted that the index of the prices of basic materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry has recently been rising more quickly.

Over the period July 1975 to January 1976 it rose by 11.7 per cent, more than twice as fast as in the six-month period to last July when it rose 4.8 per cent.

[Giving figures for last month, the Department of Industry said today that the wholesale price index for manufactured goods rose by 1 per cent in February over the previous month, while the index for materials and fuels purchased by industry rose 0.8 per cent, AP-Dow Jones reported.]

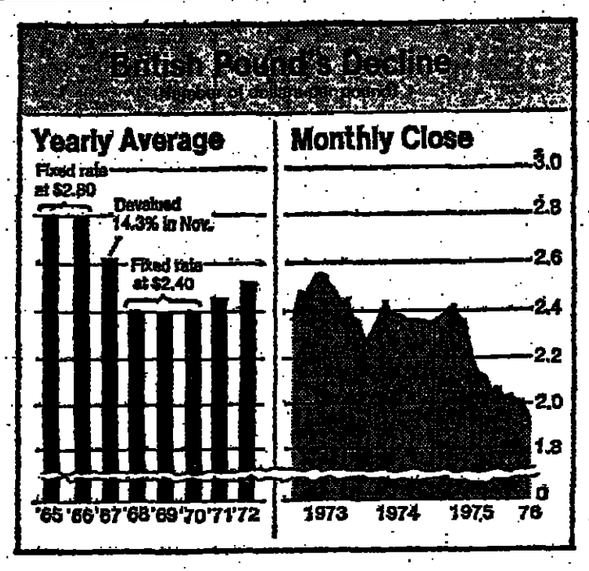
Bank of Canada Raises Loan Rate

OTTAWA, March 8 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of Canada increased its lending rate today by one-half point to 9.5 per cent, signaling a likely increase in the cost of borrowing in general.

The increase boosts the rate which the central bank charges chartered banks to a new high.

It is the first increase since last September, when the lending rate was raised three-quarters of a point to 9 per cent.

Gerald Bouey, governor of the Bank of Canada, said in a statement that the central bank intends to slow the rate of increase in the money supply—growing at a 15.5-per-cent annual rate—to meet the lower inflation targets in the government's anti-inflation program.



Pound Slumps by Four Cents; Sharpest Decline in One Day

(Continued from Page 1)

nation out of recession on an export-led recovery.

But Britain's high inflation compared with that of other major industrial countries could wreck these hopes. Although inflation is ebbing, it has still been more than 20 per cent during the last 12 months—much worse than that of Britain's main trading partners.

A cheaper pound will at least go some way toward reducing the effects of rising export prices which could lose Britain its markets as the world recovery gets under way.

But the erosion of sterling will mean steeper import prices and make it harder for the government to achieve its aim of bringing inflation down to single figures this year.

The sharp drop in the pound's exchange value during the last few days is expected by bankers and economists here to add about 0.6 per cent to Britain's annual inflation rate.

An Urgent Need

Another urgent British need is increased industrial investment and to encourage it the Bank of England has brought down its minimum lending rate—key to commercial rates—in a succession of reductions since the new year.

The latest cut was made by the bank on Friday, regardless of the pound's fall below $2, although the move could only add to the pressures building up on sterling.

London's interest-rate advantage over New York has now narrowed to around 3 1/2 percentage points compared with 6 points in November.

In Basel, central bankers, at their regularly scheduled monthly meeting, said that the intervention agreement between the Bundesbank, the Bank of France and the U.S. Federal Reserve Board remains in force.

The central banking sources repeated earlier statements by European monetary leaders that economic circumstances do not justify any change of parities within the joint float.

Currency developments overshadowed the gold question, which had earlier been expected to feature prominently on the Basel agenda.

German Output Resumed Climb During January

BONN, March 8 (AP-DJ).—Overall industrial production resumed its climb in January after dipping slightly a month earlier, statistics released by the Economics Ministry showed today.

The seasonally-adjusted output index rose to a preliminary 109 in January from 106 in December and 104 a year earlier, up 2.8 and 4.8 per cent, respectively (1970 equals 100). The index measures production volume in the manufacturing, mining, construction and public energy sectors.

Comparing the December-January period with October-November shows rises of 1.5 per cent for both industry overall and for basic and production goods. On the same basis, investment goods and consumer goods sectors both were up 1 per cent.

The overall output index has now gained month-to-month in every month after July, except for December, when it dipped about 0.8 per cent.

Kuwait Assembly Votes Oil Take-Over Accord

KUWAIT, March 8 (AP).—Kuwait's National Assembly unanimously approved Saturday the complete take-over agreement signed last December between the government and British Petroleum and Gulf Oil Corp. affecting all operations of the two companies here.

The assembly urged the government to cancel a 15-cent-per barrel discount granted BP and Gulf on future oil purchases.

Payments Deficit Of Poorer States Set at $35 Billion

LONDON, March 8 (AP-DJ).—Balance of payments difficulties, mainly due to the high cost of oil, put the developing nations of the world $35 billion in the red in 1975, a group of Commonwealth economic experts said today.

The group said that in 1972 the developing nations' total deficit amounted to $10 billion. The experts forecast that it would stay at $35 billion or at least the next two years.

The experts said that only some $8 billion would be forthcoming from institutional channels to plug the gap, which means that the rest of about $29 billion a year will have to come from overseas development aid and other transfers.

A full report of the experts' findings has been sent to Commonwealth prime ministers.

SEC Splits On Disclosure Of Bribery

Whether Shareholders Should Be Informed

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 8 (NYT).—A split has appeared in the top ranks of the Securities and Exchange Commission over the question of whether companies that have acknowledged making bribes or other questionable payments need to tell stockholders in proxy material now being prepared for annual meetings.

How the commission resolves this issue could provide strong indications of their decision on the much larger question, still unresolved, of whether the commission will demand that names and countries of particular bribetakers be disclosed publicly.

Commissioners John Evans and Irving Pollack are said to be in favor of total disclosure, while A. A. Sommer jr. is strongly against it. Roderick Hills, the new commission chairman, and Philip Loomis have apparently not decided but seem to lean toward Mr. Sommer's position.

Although cases are considered individually, the commission has decided on several occasions that accounts of wrongdoing need not be repeated in proxy statements even if it involves activity of directors up for re-election. The rationale is that the directors should be considered part of a whole management slate. The minority view in the commission is that specific disclosure is needed.

Identification of officials has become a subject of major international political significance. Japan and the Netherlands are among those countries demanding to know who was bribed by Lockheed Aircraft Corp., for example.

On Friday the United States said it would supply such data but that it could not do so until U.S. investigations were completed. This may take six months or more.

Experts See No Change In Fed's Money Policy

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP-DJ).—Most bankers, economists and other monetary observers now seem to believe that the Federal Reserve does not intend a drastic switch toward a tightening of the money supply.

Although the stock market interpreted the actions of the Fed 10 days ago as signaling a shift in policy, it now appears that the Fed only decided to let short-term interest rates move a little higher.

Since last fall the Fed has been pumping in funds in an effort to speed up the growth of the nation's cash and bank checking accounts (the most narrowly defined money supply). On Feb. 27 it stopped pumping, and immediately created fear in the market.

But it appears that the Fed was simply easing up on the pumps because its efforts show signs of succeeding. "I don't think the Fed is up to terribly much," says George McKinney jr., senior vice-president of Irving Trust Co. "The money supply was growing rapidly, and the economy was showing more strength than had been anticipated. The Fed just decided it was a good time to snug up a bit."

Like most analysts, Mr. McKinney expects the Fed to continue to let short-term interest rates rise as long as the economy continues to gain momentum. Thus, Fed-watchers see only a slow and limited rise in interest rates as the money supply is expected to grow more rapidly than it has recently.

The most notable rate increase is expected to be that of the prime rate, which analysts see rising to over 8 per cent later this year from its present 6.75-per-cent level. But this, it is believed, will not be a significant impediment to recovery and will not cause a credit crunch.

The fact that the Fed moved so early to permit slightly higher interest rates surprised most analysts, but in retrospect most appear to think it was a good idea. "I've had to revise upward my own forecasts for the recovery, and I suspect the Fed has done the same thing," says David Jones, an economist for Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., a government securities firm. "The longer the Fed had waited, the more abruptly it would have had to move."

Firms' Output, Orders Reach High in U.S.

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP-DJ).—New orders and production at U.S. corporations were better last month than in any comparable period in nearly three years, a survey of company purchasing agents shows.

Accompanying those business gains was a surge in prices, the National Association of Purchasing Management Inc., a trade group, reported over the weekend.

"The specter of reignited 1973-1974-type inflation is beginning to worry many members," Elwood Andrews, chairman of the business survey committee, said. The possibility of strikes in major industries like trucking, rubber, electrical and autos, which will negotiate labor contracts this year, also is cause for concern, he added.

The survey showed that prices accelerated in February for the second consecutive month. Of those polled, 51 per cent said they paid more for materials, compared with 45 per cent in January and 38 per cent in December.

The February statistics did "little to dispel the concern" that renewed inflation might go "hand in hand with business improvement," Mr. Andrews said.

Order backlogs increased in February, led by the automotive industry, machine tools and textiles. The survey showed 47 per cent reporting increased new orders, up from 37 per cent the previous month. Production also accelerated, with 41 per cent saying output was greater, compared with 34 per cent in January.

Prices Rise Sharply on Wall Street

Across-Board Gain Pushes Dow Up 16

NEW YORK, March 8 (IHT).—Prices moved sharply higher in moderately active trading on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Analysts said investors were encouraged by the market's relative firmness last week despite a technically overbought position and by drops reported late last week in unemployment and wholesale prices.

In addition, the Federal Reserve Board reported late today that consumer credit rose $1.29 billion in January, up from a $894-million increase in December and the largest single-month gain since a $1.48-billion increase in Aug. 1974.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 15.83 points to 988.74. At 3 o'clock in was up 13.07.

About 1,025 issues gained, compared with about 450 declines.

Volume totaled 25.06 million shares, compared with 23.03 million shares Friday.

At the NYSE close, Bristol-Myers rose 3 1/8 to 69 3/8, A.E. Staley 2 1/4 to 53, Halliburton 4 1/2 to 141, Technicare 1 to 39, Cone Mills 2 7/8 to 51 5/8 and John Blair 1 3/8 to 10 3/4.

Skaggs Cos. advanced 1 3/8 to 26 3/8, Kimberly-Clark 1 1/8 to 40 3/4, IBM 2 1/8 to 259 5/8, General Electric 1 3/8 to 52 3/8, Sohio 2 1/8 to 66 3/4, Coca-Cola 3 3/8 to 88, Allied Chemical 1 1/4 to 42 3/4 and Disney 2 to 60.

Longs Drug Stores picked up 2 1/4 to 81 1/4. Longs declared a three-for-two stock split and raised its dividend.

U.S. Steel was up 2 1/8 to 85. Sabena Industries said it made an "important" find on a property on which U.S. Steel has an option.

Crane rose 2 3/8 at 71 1/4. The company said it received 4.1 million Anaconda shares in its tender offer.

Auto stocks rose, as General Motors was up 1 3/8 to 69 7/8, Ford 1 3/4 to 55 1/8 and Chrysler 7/8 to 20 1/2.

American Stock Exchange prices rose in active trading. The Amex index picked up 0.79 to 104.44.

Garrols Development rose 1/2 at 5 3/8. The company said its Burger King conversion program is proceeding on schedule.

In Chicago wheat futures fell 72 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade.

Corn and oats, which generally traded in the direction of wheat throughout the session, also were lower. Corn lost 2 1/4 and oats 1. Soybeans gained 2 cents in a flurry of buying and short covering in the closing minutes. Oil was up 25 points, or 1/4 cent a pound, but meal lost about $1 a ton.

Price List for Amex Is Now Nationwide

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP).—Beginning today, prices of stocks listed on the American Stock Exchange will be reported on a nationwide basis.

Like the consolidated New York Stock Exchange tables that started Jan. 26, the Amex tables will now include sales and prices from trades not only on the Amex itself, but in Amex-listed stocks traded in the over-the-counter market and regional exchanges in Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Arco May Sell Canadian Operations

Atlantic Richfield, unsure of its ability to continue exporting crude oil from Canada, is discussing the sale of all its Canadian operations for about $400 million. The prospective purchaser is Petro-Canada, a Canadian government-owned energy exploration, development and investment concern that was legislated into existence late last year. It was given a $1.5-billion, five-year budget and a mandate to compete with private enterprise in the energy field. Robert Anderson, Arco chairman, says the sale would give the company the opportunity to use the $400 million in a number of "domestic investment opportunities." Arco has been raising large amounts of capital for its Prudhoe Bay, Alaska, oil and gas project. The Canadian unit produces and explores for oil and gas and has extensive holdings of undeveloped acreage in Canada, including in the Athabasca oil tar sand area. A Petro-Canada spokesman says the purchase would meet the concern's criterion of attempting to "buy back" foreign-owned energy companies exploiting Canadian natural resources.

J.P. Morgan's Net Slips

J.P. Morgan & Co.'s earnings so far this year are trailing the year-earlier performance despite an assumed large reduction in the company's provisions for possible loan losses. The bank holding company says that its net operating earnings in January and February were "at a monthly rate somewhat lower than the average" registered in the first quarter of last year. The disclosure came in an amendment to the company's prospectuses covering proposed offerings of $150 million of notes and two million common shares. In the 1975 first quarter, the company had operating net of $48.9 million, or $1.26 a share. In that period, the company charged as an expense $30.9 million for possible loan losses. Morgan, in its amendment, says that in its earnings figures for the first two months of this year it is assuming that loan-loss provisions for the full quarter will amount to about $20 million.

Amro Optimistic on Profits

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank expects the general uptrend of profits in recent years to continue in 1976 provided the economy, costs and inflation develop as expected. This does not mean, however, that the same percentage increase achieved last year will be repeated, the bank says. It previously announced a 33.5-per-cent growth in gross profits to 359 million guilders ($134 million) and a 35.2-per-cent growth in after-tax profit to 161 million guilders. Total lending rose 17 per cent to 22.11 billion guilders compared with a 30-per-cent increase in 1974.

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This advertisement appears only as a matter of record.

NEW ISSUE

March 4, 1976

$50,000,000

Harnischfeger Corporation

Notes due March 1, 1992

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 8

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div In $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chg prev. Close
44¾	38½	AbtLab .80	15	186	39½	37¾	38	— ⅛
47½	33	ACF In 2.60	9	157	50	49⅛	50	+ 1
10⅝	8⅛	AcmeCliv .50	7	12	9¾	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
4½	2¾	AdmDg .04e	9	121	4⅜	3⅝	4	
12⅝	9⅝	AdmEx .91e		58	12⅛	11⅞	12	
5¼	4	Adms Millis	13	11	5½	5⅜	5⅛	
83½	7¾	Addressog	17	139	11¼	10⅝	11⅛+	⅛
9¾	7⅛	AdvInv .18e		77	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	
27⅝	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	15	342	26½	25¾	26⅜+	⅜
42	36¼	AetnaLf pf 2		4	42	42	42	
13⅞	9⅝	Ahmans .20	7	42	12⅜	12¼	12⅜+	⅜
5⅞	2⅝	Aileen Inc	18	103	5⅜	5¼	5⅛—	⅛
80¼	68⅝	AirPrd .20b	19	175	77⅜	76⅝	77⅛+	⅝
20⅝	13	AirbrFrt .60	16	88	20	19¼	20 +	1
26½	17¼	Aircoinc 1	6	146	24½	23	24 +	½
4	1⅛	AJ Industrls	8	67	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	
25¾	18⅜	Akzona 1.20	38	15	24¼	24⅛	24⅛+	½
15⅞	13⅜	Ala Gas 1.28	8	7	14⅛	14	14⅛	
101¾	89	AlaP pf9.44		x200	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	
16¾	11⅛	Alaskin .15e	7	255	15⅝	15½	15¾+	1
19½	14	Albanyin .60	17	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
8¾	5⅞	AlbertoC .36	24	19	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
23⅞	20½	Alberkn .72	9	20	22¼	22	22⅛—	⅛
27⅛	19¾	AlcanAlu .60	40	487	26⅛	26	25⅞+	⅜
17⅝	14⅛	AlcoStd .68	6	171	18	17⅞	18 +	1
28	21⅜	AlconLb .28	21	66	24½	24	24⅛+	⅛
8⅞	6¾	Alexdrs .36e	9	554	9	7⅞	9 +	1
11⅞	7½	AllegCp .95e	24	7	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
47⅜	36¼	AlligLud 1.80	8	x47	41¾	41¼	41¾+	¼
45	22¾	AlligLud pf 3		18		44½	44½	
20	17	AllgPw 1.60	7	x310	17¼	17	17⅛+	⅛
14⅛	9¾	AllenGrp .50	11	x76	14¼	13¾	13⅞+	⅛
44⅞	33½	AlldCh 1.80	10	163	42⅜	42	42⅝+	1⅜
13⅝	10	AlldMint .60	7	15	12⅜	12¼	12⅜—	⅛
14	10⅜	AlldProd .60	22		13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛
55¼	45⅝	AlldStr 1.70	10	1143	55¼	55	55 —	¼
4⅜	2⅛	Alld Suprmkt		42		3⅞	3⅞	
16⅛	11⅞	AllisChal .80	8	599	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
9¼	6½	AlirtAut .55	10	8	8⅝	8⅝	8 —	⅛
8¾	6½	AlphaP Ind	10	11	8¾	8½	8½+	
50⅞	38½	Alcoa 1.34	29	1159	43¾	47⅜	47⅜+	⅛
47⅛	33¾	AmalSug 1.8e	4	20	41	40⅝	40¾+	⅛
45⅝	35⅝	Amax 1.75	11	515	49½	48¾	49⅛+	⅜
63⅝	1.5	Amax pf5.25		14	120	120	120	1¾
17¼	11¾	AMBAC .80	7	x17	16¼	16	16¼+	⅜
8⅜	4⅞	Amcord .32	8	x31	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
21¾	16¼	Amerce 1.20	8	3	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜+	
37⅞	29½	Amrc pf2.60		2	36	36	36	
22⅛	16⅜	A Hess 2.50	6	272	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
82⅜	65⅛	AAirFlit .48	10	45	77⅞	76⅞	77⅛+	⅛
12⅜	8½	Am Airlin		356	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	
14½	11¾	A Baker .80	10	5	13¾	13⅜	13¾	
43⅛	38⅛	A Brnds 2.80	7	95	41⅜	40⅞	40⅞—	⅛
29	19⅞	AmBdcst .80	29	928	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝+	⅛
12½	9¾	AmBkNt .60	7	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
34⅝	25⅝	AmCan .20	8	348	34½	34⅛	34½+	⅛
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		19		2¼	2¼	
25⅛	24⅛	A Cyan 1.50	8	348	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	
9⅞	7¾	Am Distill		13	9	8¾	9 —	⅛
28⅛	22⅜	ADIstTel .64	12	27	27	26⅝	27 +	⅛
7¼	4⅛	AmDualVI		52	7	6⅝	7	
13⅞	12¼	ADul pf1.84		4		13½	13¼	
22¼	20⅝	AmEIP 2		43	21	20⅝	20⅝	
11-64	1/8	AmElPw rt		9		68/64	5-32	1/8
15	10	AFamily .28	9	756	14¾	14½	14½—	
4½	2¼	AmFin Sys		35	4	3⅝	3⅝	
24⅜	22⅜	AGIBd 1.96e		x46	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		19	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
14⅝	13½	A Gnins .60	6	72	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
24½	22	A Gin pf1.80		18	23¼	23¼	23⅛+	¼
17	15	A Gins pf.90		4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
18½	13	AmHoist .80	6	20	17½	17¼	17½+	⅛
37⅜	32¼	AmHome 1	21	495	33⅝	32⅝	33⅜+	⅜
37¾	29½	AmHosp .24	24	228	35⅝	34⅞	35¼+	⅛
4⅝	2½	Am Invest		38	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅞	5⅞	A Medicpd		5	7¾	7¾	7¾	
8⅞	5½	A Medcorp	5	257	7¾	7¼	7¼	
8⅝	5½	Am Motors		1440	7¾	6¾	6⅞	
37	32¾	AMstrD 2.54b	7	65	35	34¼	34⅝+	⅜
12¼	8¾	AmSeat .20e	7	24	10⅝	10¾	10⅝+	⅜
12¼	8⅛	A Ship 1.07t	12	23	12¼	11⅞	12	
25⅛	16¾	AmStand 1	9	166	24	22¾	24 +	⅛
71	54½	A Std pf4.75		11	70	68	68	1¼
8⅛	4⅝	AmSterl .30		11	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
31½	26½	AmStrs 1.60	6	x222	28	27½	28 +	1
55⅞	52⅝	AmT&T 3.80	11	1578	55⅝	54¾	55¼+	⅜
61⅛	55	AmT&T pf 4		246	59½	58⅜	59 +	⅛
48¾	45⅛	ATT pfB3.74		49	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛+	⅛
47⅜	43¾	ATT pfA3.64		6	46⅛	46⅛	45⅝	
10⅜	8⅝	AWatWk .70	6	6	10½	10	10½+	⅛
14⅜	13	AW 5pf1.25		x100	13¼	13¼	13¼—	⅛
14	12¼	AW prf 1.25		x100	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛
19¼	16½	Ameron 1	7	5	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
9¾	5½	AmesD .10e	7	25	8⅝	8⅝	8¾—	⅛
24⅜	19¼	Ametek 1	9	39	23⅜	23¾	23¾	
24⅝	19	AMF In 1.24	12	250	21¼	20⅝	21¼+	⅜
19¼	14⅜	Amfac Inc 1	6	43	18⅜	18¼	18⅜+	⅛
33⅞	26	AMP Inc .41	39	526	29⅛	28½	28⅞+	⅛
12	8½	Ampco .40a	5	10	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
8½	4¾	Ampex Corp	21	1272	8¼	7¾	8⅛+	⅛
3¼	1¼	Amrep Corp		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
44¾	36½	Amstar 2.40	6	62	43¾	42¾	42¾—	⅜
8	7⅜	Amstr pf.68		6	7¾	7¾	7¾	
82⅜	57¼	Amsted wt	6	13	76⅞	76⅛	76⅛—	⅜
41⅛	38¼	Amsted wi	3		38⅝	38⅜	38¾+	½
8	5⅛	Amtel .32	6	45	7¼	7	7¼+	⅛
22⅜	17½	Anacond .60		131	20	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
29⅜	22⅜	AnchrH 1.30	9	x40	29	28⅝	29 +	¼
42	35¼	AndCly 1.20	8	17	39¾	39½	39½	
8¼	6	Angelica .12	10	56	7¾	7	7¼+	⅛
10⅝	7¼	Anixter .16	4	93	9¾	9¾	9⅞+	⅛
14	10⅜	AnsulCo .50t	11	6	12¼	12	12 —	⅛
15⅜	10¼	Apache .50	7	12	14½	13¾	13¾+	⅛
28	23⅜	ApcoOil .40t	173	95	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	
3½	2	Apeco Corp	121	9000	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
17⅜	13½	APL Corp 1	6	77	15⅞	15½	15⅝+	⅛
4⅜	2½	Applfd Mag	18	6	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
60¾	47¾	ARA Sv 1.05	17	80	59¼	58¾	58¾—	⅛
13⅜	9¾	ArcanaN .44	8	22	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
27¼	21½	ArchDan .20	13	41	23⅝	23¾	23½+	1⅛
4⅝	3¼	ArdenSh .8mir	222	10	5¼	5¼	5⅛—	⅛
3½	2	Aristar		5	3¼	3¼	3⅜+	⅛

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div In $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chg prev. Close
17⅛	15¾	ArtzPSv 1.36	6	121	16¼	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
110	103¾	ArtPpf 10.50		x100	109½	108¾	109½+	¾
25	21¼	ArkLGs 1.70	7	45	24	23¾	23¾+	⅛
4⅜	2⅛	Arlen RltyD		47	3¾	3½	3⅝—	⅛
5¾	4½	Armada Cp	10	3	5	4⅞	4⅞—	¼
34½	26¾	Armco 1.60a	9	88	34	33	33½+	½
32⅜	27	Arm pf 2.10		15	32	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
52	44⅛	Armr pf4.75		x270	50¼	50	50 —	2
32⅞	23⅞	ArmstCk .80	21	199	29⅜	28⅞	29 —	⅜
49½	46¾	ArmC pf3.75		x10	47	47	47	
18⅜	15	ArmRu .40e	8	7	17½	17¼	17½+	⅜
15½	9⅝	Arvin .13e	18	25	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜—	⅛
33	26½	ASA Ltd .80		645	27⅛	26¾	26⅞—	⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Asarco .40	22	148	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜+	⅛
26⅝	19¾	AshlOil 1.70	6	189	25⅝	25⅛	25¼+	⅛
52¼	40⅛	AshlO pf2.40			50½	50¼	50¼—	1¼
39¼	33¼	AsdDrG 1.40	14	43	37¼	36¾	37¼+	¼
31	22	AsdSpg 1.40	8	8	29	28⅞	28⅞+	½
14¼	8¾	Athlone .60	5	76	14⅛	14	14	
4¼	1⅝	Atico Mtg		17	3¼	3	3	
19¾	17⅛	AtlCy99I 1.54	8	11	18⅝	18¾	18⅝—	⅛
98½	81	AtlRich 2.50	14	500	84½	83¾	84	
165¾	137	AtlRch pf 3		1	142½	142½	142½	
65	56¾	AtlRc pf2.80		20	57	56¾	57	
4⅜	3¼	Atlas Corp	13	298	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
11	7¼	ATO Inc .24	7	126	10⅝	10½	10½+	⅛
65¾	54	AutData .40	28	x725	60¾	57	57¾—	3¼
7½	4¼	Autmind .20	7	64	6¾	6¾	6½+	⅛
10½	4½	Avco Corp	4	806	10⅝	9⅞	10⅜+	⅜
1¾	9-16	Avco Cp wt		72	1¾	1½	1¾	
28⅞	18⅜	AvcoCo pf		27	29½	28½	29½+	1
29⅛	23¾	AveryPd .30	57	82	29	28⅝	28⅞	
69⅜	51⅞	Avis Inc	8	313	69	67⅜	68⅞+	⅛
17⅞	13¾	AvnetInc .50	8	313	17⅜	17¼	17⅜+	⅛
44½	38¼	AvonPd 1.60	16	365	39⅝	38	39¼+	1⅛

B

23⅞	18¾	BabckWil 1	8	255	27¾	27	27⅜+	½
14⅝	6⅜	Bache .40e	7	x25	11¼	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
32⅞	24⅝	Baker In 1.24	9	572	28¾	28⅜	28⅜+	⅛
54	41	BakrInfl .42	12	312	42	41½	41⅝+	⅛
16¾	9½	BaldDH .60	6	3	10	10	10	
25⅞	18¼	Ball Cp .70	8	9	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝—	⅛
87¾	71¾	BallyMf .02e	12	55	75	74¾	74¾—	⅛
25⅛	22⅛	BaltGE 2.88	9	78	23½	23¼	23⅛+	⅛
56½	50	Balt pfB4.58		x200	54	55	54	1¼
16⅝	12⅛	BancCp 1.20	15	x20	13¾	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
22½	20	Bandag .85e	20	20	21¼	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
7¾	4½	Bangr Punt		4	6½	7¾	7¾	
18	12½	BangP pf 2		6	12	12	12	
22½	9	BanP pfA.25		6	12	11	12	1
33	28¾	BkofNY 2.20	5	52	30¼	30⅛	30⅛—	
85½	77⅜	Bk of Va .88	6	49	34⅜	33⅝	34	
65⅛	28⅞	BankTr 3		6	94	32⅝	32⅝	
87⅞	25⅝	BnkTr pf2.50			32	32¼	32¼	
20⅝	15⅞	BarbOil 1.60		x10	18	17⅞	18	
18	16½	BardCR .22	15	169	16½	15	15½	
7¾	7⅜	Basicinc .60	7	31	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
30½	26½	Basic pf2.50		x100	30½	30½	30½	
25¾	23¼	BatesMf .80	4		25½	25½	25½	
37⅞	29	BauschL .60	12	24	34¾	33¾	34⅜+	⅜
45⅛	39¼	BaxtLab .84	21	28	x281	41¾	40⅞	⅜
20⅜	17⅞	BayStG .60	4	53	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
5½	4⅜	BayStCp .24	28	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
28	17	Bearing .40	12	2	26½	26¼	26¼	
25⅞	22	BeatFds .76	17	234	25⅜	25¼	25⅜+	⅛
28⅝	20⅝	Beckmn .28	17	209	25¾	24¾	25⅛+	⅜
42⅞	38	BectDick .50	19	57	39¾	37¾	38	1⅛
63⅜	14	BeechA .75b	9	85	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
19⅞	10⅜	Beker .28	5	167	17⅜	17	17⅛—	⅛
89⅝	13⅜	BelcoP .68e	9	3	55	17⅜	17⅜	
20⅞	16⅛	Belden 1.20	9	12	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜+	⅛
19¾	9	BeldHe .30b	15	7	10¼	10	10⅛+	⅛
32⅞	25	Bell Hew .84		185	27⅝	27	27⅛+	⅛
18⅜	15⅜	BemisCo 1b	12	25	17¾	17½	17⅝+	⅛
65½	44	Bendix 2.25	11	102	57	55⅝	56⅝+	½
52	46	Bendix pf 3		13	54½	54	54½+	2
63⅜	10⅞	BenfkCp 1.25	7	265	22⅜	22¼	22¼	
52	45	Benef pf4.50		2100	52	51½	52	
68¾	46½	Benef pf4.38		6	48	48	48	
26½	23⅛	Bntl Spf 2.30		x10	26½	26½	26½+	
14⅜	12¾	BenSind Mtg		34	14	13⅞	13⅞	
24	14	Benguet B	7	211	24	23¾	24	
5¼	2¾	Berkey Pho		25	4⅞	4¾	4⅝	
31⅜	15⅝	Best Prod	13	138	30½	29¾	29¾	
46⅝	33	BethSt1 2a	8	909	47	45	45⅞+	1⅝
61	48	BigTbr .52b	22	65	54⅝	54	54⅜+	⅜
69¾	33¼	BlackDr .40	29	278	35	34⅝	34⅝+	⅛
9⅝	5	Blairlnc .32	20	127	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
65⅝	51⅛	BlessLau .60	16	10	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛—	⅛
69⅝	16⅜	BlockHR .80	18	61	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	
48½	30⅜	BlueBell 1	9	62	46¼	44½	45⅝+	1⅛
6⅝	0⅜	Bobbie Brks		64	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
62½	24⅜	Boeing 1	8	295	27⅜	25½	27¼+	⅝
30¾	23½	BoiseCas .65	14	633	29¾	28¾	29¼+	¼
25½	21	BkMont 1.60	8	11	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
69¼	26	Borden 1.30	9	898	29⅜	27	29⅛+	¼
69½	19⅝	BorWar 1.35	28	x725	60⅝	57	57⅜—	3⅛
24⅜	20⅜	BosEd 2.40	9	193	23¾	23¾	23¾—	1⅛
2¾	1⅝	BosE pfA.87		63	1¾	1¾	1¾	
8¼	6¼	Braniff .20	10	872	8	7⅞	8	
69⅜	15⅛	BraunCF .50	19	57	19¼	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
56½	44⅜	BriggsS 1.60	6	13	46⅝	45⅝	46⅛+	⅝
99	69½	BristMy 1.88	16	865	69⅝	69½	69¾+	2⅛
40⅞	43⅛	BristM pf 2		6	43⅝	44	45⅛+	1½
82½	81	BritPet .38e	18	309	81¼	81¼	81¼—	⅛
85⅝	25¾	BrkwGl 1.20	9	14	27	26⅝	27	
11⅝	7⅝	SkyUG 1.72	8	14	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
18	11⅜	BrownCo .20	5	2	12	11⅞	12	
25¼	19¾	BwnGp 1.20	11	31	24⅝	24	24⅛+	⅛
11⅝	8¼	BwnShrp .20		12	8⅝	8¼	8⅜+	⅛
8¼	6⅝	BrwnFer .20		10	8	7¾	7¾	⅛
16½	11	Brunswk .44	16	225	16	15⅝	15⅞+	¼
18⅜	11	BrushW .50	10	x10	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
4	2⅛	BT Mtg .30e		58	3½	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
27⅛	18	BucyEr .56	17	119	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝+	¼
16⅛	9⅝	BuddCo .80	10	48	15⅛	14⅜	15⅛+	⅝
21⅝	14⅜	Budgind .24f		18	5	5	5	
16⅞	8⅝	BumFo 1.20a	7	5	25¼	25¼	25¼+	⅛
8¼	6	Bulova .05p		12	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
21⅝	19⅜	BunkHll 1.86		1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div In $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chg prev. Close
7¾	4½	Bunk Ramo		89	7¼	6⅝	7⅛+	⅛
16¼	11¼	Bunkr pf1.50		x5	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
34	27⅛	BurlInd 1.20	7	116	31	30	30⅜—	⅜
40⅞	31⅞	BurlNo .30e	9	91	38½	37¾	38⅛+	⅛
7½	6½	BurlNo pf.55		9	7¼	7	7	
25½	24½	Burndy .88	12	87	26	25½	26 +	⅜
107¼	83⅛	Burrghs .68	25	424	103½	101¾	102⅝+	1⅛

C

4½	2	CabCab For		29	3¾	3½	3½	
27⅜	18⅞	Cabot Cp .92		21	25¾	25¼	25¼+	½
5⅛	2¼	Cadence Ind		19	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
5¼	3¼	Caesars Wrl	5	59	4½	4⅛	4⅛—	⅜
6⅝	3	Cal Finanl	9	73	6¼	6	6	
17½	15¼	CalP Ut 1.52	8	7	16⅜	16¼	16⅜+	⅛
14½	10¾	Callahn .60r	19	188	15¼	14½	15¼+	1
3¾	1¼	Camrn Brn		19	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
27½	18¼	CampRL .60	19	119	27⅜	26⅝	27⅛—	⅛
35⅞	31⅜	CampSp 1.35	11	89	33⅝	32¼	33⅛+	⅛
17⅜	13	CdnPac .86e	9	74	16¾	16½	16¾+	⅛
12⅛	11	CenaIR 1.10	9	x6	11¾	11½	11⅝+	⅛
52⅜	42¼	CapCitis .20	15	14	48¼	48½	48½—	⅛
24½	20¼	CapHold .40	11	103	20¾	20⅜	20⅜+	⅛
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		28	2¼	2	2¼	
65⅝	48½	Carbor 1.70	9	58	62	61	62¼+	⅜
41¾	25⅛	Carling OKe		55	34⅜	31½	33⅝+	⅛
61	53½	CaroCAOn .5		x10	59¾	59½	59¾+	¼
7	5¼	CaroFrg .20	6		5⅞	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
21⅜	19⅜	CaroPw 1.60	7	457	20⅝	20	20¼+	⅛
29⅜	25¼	CarP pf2.67		10	29	28¾	28⅞+	⅛
32	21½	CarTec 1.60	8	50	32	31¾	31⅞—	⅛
17⅜	11¼	CarrCp .52	36	307	15¼	14¾	15 —	⅛
16⅝	12½	CarrGn .56a		36	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
25½	22	CartHaw .90	13	104	22¼	22	22⅛—	⅛
43¾	38½	CartHw pf 2		4	39½	38	38⅜—	⅛
8⅜	6½	CartWall .40	17	20	8	7¾	8 +	⅛
11	8⅜	CascNGs .92	6	7	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
17⅜	15¼	CastICk .80b	7	91	16¾	16½	16⅝+	⅛
69½	46¾	CaterpTre 2	13	623	67⅜	66¾	67⅛+	⅛
58	46¾	CBS 1.60	13	218	57⅝	56⅝	57⅛+	⅛
40	33	CBS pf 1			39½	39½	39½+	¼
3⅛	2⅛	CCI Corp		39	2¾	2½	2½	
19⅜	15½	Cco Cp 1.15	6	9	16⅜	16½	16½—	⅛
58	42¾	Celanse 2.80	16	100	53½	52⅞	53¼+	¼
52	46¾	Celn pfA4.50			50½	50	50⅛—	⅛
13¾	7⅜	Cemtex .12	29	252	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
19	17¾	CenHud 1.72	10	44	18⅛	17⅞	18	⅛
17⅜	12¼	CenHILt 1.60			16½	16¼	16¼+	⅛
21½	21¼	CnHLt pf2.87		x300	29	28	29 +	⅛
29¼	26	CnHLt pf2.62		2230	26½	26	26¼	
14⅞	12⅝	CenIPS 1.20	8	99	13¾	13¾	13⅝—	⅛
22⅜	18⅜	CenLsE 1.28	9	7	21½	19½	19⅝+	⅛
15⅜	14	CenMPw 1.34	9	13	14½	14	14½+	⅛
18⅛	14¼	CenSoW 1.20	8	332	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	
23	19¼	CenTel 1.40	9	50	15	14½	15 —	⅛
23	19¼	CenTel 1.20	10	87	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜—	⅛
34¾

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 8

(Continued from preceding page.)

—75/76— Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29¾	MoorMc .80	6	439	48⅝	47¾	48⅛	+ 1⅛
53¾	Morgan 1.80	11	145	55½	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅞
19¾	MorrisKnr	6	38	24⅝	23⅝	23¾	— ⅝
2⅝	MorseEl Pd		9	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
18¾	MorseSh .30	6	112	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅜
2⅛	MtgeTr Am		9	3⅝	3¼	3½	
13⅞	MorNor .88	12	170	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
41¼	Motorola .70	21	190	45⅞	45⅛	45⅛	+ 1
30¾	MtFuel 1.72	14	29	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ½
19	MtStTel 1.68	10	42	23⅝	22¼	23¼	+ 1
7	Munford .40	6	x26	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	Munsi pf.40		x2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ½
15¾	Munsng 1.08	10	14	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ½
16¼	MurphC 1.20	9	64	21¾	21⅛	21½	+ ½
16⅞	MurpOil .40	6	49	18⅝	18	18	+ ½
12⅞	MurryOh 1	8	17	18¼	18½	18¾	¼+
14¼	Mu IOm 1.32		15	16¼	15⅜	15⅞	
7½	Myersl .40		84	9½	9¼	9½	

N

—75/76— Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
26⅝	Nabisco 2.40	10	95	36⅞	36¼	36¼	+⅛
30¾	NalcoCh .72	21	19	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	
10⅝	NarcoSci .60	8	8	13⅝	12¾	13⅛	+ ½
10⅜	NashuC .60	46	69	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
11	NatAirl .50	14	59	17	16½	17	
11⅛	N Avie .67e		25	14½	14¼	14⅜	+⅛
10⅝	NalCan .57	6	62	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	N Chem .32	24	72	35⅞	35½	35⅝	+ ¼
5⅜	NatCity Lin		67	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
35⅝	NatDel 2.72	6	33	48¾	48¼	48¼	— ⅜
16⅝	NatDist 1.40	9	255	24¼	23⅞	24	
2?	NatFuel 2.06	8	9	22⅜	22¼	22⅛	+ ¼
11⅛	NatGyp 1.05	10	189	15⅛	14⅞	15	
3⅜	Nat Homes		109	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛	+ ½
6⅝	NatInd .30	4	183	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅜
8⅛	NatInd pf.60		x3	14	14	14	— ¼
11⅞	N Ind pf1.25		x4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
14⅛	Nt MedCare	15	114	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	+⅛
30¾	N Pres 1.20a	7	4	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	— ¼
39	Nat Semicn	36	705	50¾	50	50½	+⅛
9⅝	N SvcInd .78	11	x32	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	N Stand .96	8	6	16⅛	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
44⅛	N Starch .80	19	10	53	52¾	52¾	— ½
37⅛	NatStl 2.50a	16	51	49¾	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅛
4	Nat Tea		72	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	
22½	Natoma 1.20	9	383	23⅝	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅜
23⅛	NCR Cp .72	10	481	26⅞	26⅛	26¼	+ ½
16⅛	Neptune .60	9	21	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
17½	NevPw 1.50	6	6	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
21⅝	NevP pf2.30		z500	23¼	23¼	23¼	
16⅛	NevP pf1.74		z100	18	18	18	— ½
15½	NevP pf1.60		y160	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅞
19¼	NEngEl 1.86	8	48	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
12⅛	NEngE 1.32	8	10	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	
26⅛	NEnP pf2.76		3	29	29	29	
25⅛	N EngT 2.36	11	5	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ¼
11	Newhall .40	9	14	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
23	Newmt 1.60	14	544	28⅝	27⅝	28	+ ¼
23⅛	Nwmt pf4.50		2	86	86	86	+ 1¼
24	NYSEG 2.40	8	59	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
21	NYSE pf2.12		3	22⅜	22½	22⅜	+ ¼
12½	NiaMP 1.24	6	150	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
95⅝	NiM pt 10.60		z5330	104	104	104	+ ¼
72	Nia M pf7.72		z720	77⅝	75¼	75¼	— 3¾
40	NiaM pf 4.10		z1500	42	42	42	— ½
33¼	NiaM pf 3.60		z100	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅞
12⅛	NiaShr 1.13e		8	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
12⅞	NL Ind 1	9	x190	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	+ ¼
15⅝	NLT Cp .64	8	190	19⅞	19	19½	+⅝

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
78¾	63⅞	NorflkWn 5	9	139	79½	78	78¼	+ 1¼
18⅞	14½	Norlin 1.25	6	3	17⅛	17	17	
38	22½	Norris 1.40	8	9	36	35½	35⅝	+ ⅝
40¼	33	NoACoal .90	8	11	37½	37	37	—
8¼	5⅛	NoAmMt 1e	10	72	7¾	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
33	19⅝	NoAPhl 1.20	11	27	29⅝	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅜
4	2⅜	NoCAir .10e	9	64	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅝	13-16	NoCeAir wt		34	1½	1⅜	1½	
11	10	NoestUt 1.02	7	404	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
24⅝	22½	NorllGas 2	7	167	22⅞	22⅜	22½	
24½	22⅜	NoIlG pf1.90		51	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
19⅝	16⅛	NIndPS 1.40	8	445	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
46½	33⅝	NorNGs 1.76	7	176	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ½
28⅝	24⅝	NoStPw 1.94	9	120	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+ ¼
83	77	NStaPw pf 7		z100	80½	80½	80½	— ½
46	41¾	NSPw pf3.60		z10	46	46	46	+ ½
35⅝	25½	NorTel .40		12	35	34¼	34⅝	—
6	3⅛	Northgt .50e	29	47	5	5	5	+ ¼
25⅝	22⅞	Nor hrp 1.20	6	42	24½	24⅛	24½	+½
39	35½	Nrthp pf1.4s		2	36⅝	36½	36½	
32⅛	23	NwstAirl .45	15	251	31	30¼	30⅞	+ ⅝
48	43⅛	NwtBnc 1.70	9	149	44⅝	44¼	44½	— ⅛
30⅝	24⅝	NwtEnrgy 2	4	21	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
30⅝	24⅝	NwtEnr ct 2	4	19	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
45⅝	32¼	NwtInd 1.75	4	137	42¼	41⅛	42	+ ⅛
23⅞	14⅞	NwstInd wt		5	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
101¼	73	NwtIn pf4.20		8	94	94	94	+ 1¼
12¼	10	NwMuL .95e	14	36	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
35½	28¼	NwtStW 1.20	18	2	34⅛	34⅛	34¼	+ ⅛
37	25¼	Norton 1.70	9	25	35⅞	34⅞	35⅞	+½
24⅛	21	NorSim .50b	11	319	22¼	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
54	48⅛	Nor S pf1.60		80	47⅝	47¼	47¼	
26⅛	14½	NucorCp .28	7	161	25⅝	24	25½	+ 1½
12½	7	NVF 2.45t	5	158	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜

O

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11	7⅛	Oak Ind .40	13	71	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
14½	12⅛	OakiteP .92	9	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
18	14	OccidPet 1	6	528	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅛	OccidPet wt		45	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
57	48⅛	OccidPt pf 4		6	52⅝	51⅞	51½	— ½
58⅛	46⅛	OcciP pf3.60		19	52⅛	51	52	
24	20⅞	OcciP pf2.50		35	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
29⅛	26⅛	OcciP pf2.16		7	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
24	15⅛	OgdenCp 1	5	x504	22⅞	21⅞	22⅛	+⅞
37	25⅝	Ogdn pf1.87		x3	34⅛	34	34	+ ⅜
19½	16⅛	OhioEd 1.66	9	131	17⅜	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
110⅝	103	OhE pf 10.76		z50	108	108	108	+ ½
111½	102⅛	OhE pf 10.48		z90	105	104	104	— 2
88⅛	80	OhEd pf8.20		z1100	87	87	87	
51½	44⅛	OhEd pf4.40		z20	51	51	51	— ½
45	39½	OhEd pf3.90		z70	43⅝	42½	42½	— 1
123⅞	112½	OhP pfA 14		z100	119½	119⅛	119⅛	
123¼	116¼	OhPw pf 14		z400	118½	117	117	— 1⅜
85	76½	OhPw pf8.48		z100	85	85	85	
12⅛	9⅞	OKC Cp .80	5	29	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	19⅛	OklaGE 1.44	10	50	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅜
10⅝	10	OkIGE pf.80		z200	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
25⅝	23⅛	OklaNG 1.80	7	42	24⅝	23¾	23⅞	— ⅜
45⅛	30⅛	OlinCp 1.32	8	47	42½	42⅛	42½	+ ½
36⅞	26⅛	Olinkraft 1	11	41	33⅞	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅛
14	9⅜	Omark .60	6	45	12⅞	12⅛	12½	
13½	9	Oneida .76	6	12	12⅛	11⅛	11⅞	— ¼
16¼	12¼	Opelika 1	8	12	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	13½	OranRk 1.28	8	39	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Orange .18	3	612	15⅛	14⅛	15	+ ½
40	36⅛	OtisElv 2.20	0 8	16	39	38⅝	39	+ ½
34⅝	25⅛	OutMar 1.20	15	59	30⅛	29½	29¾	+ ½
19	12⅜	OutletCo .75	6	11	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	19	OvernitT .80	11	15	22⅞	22½	22½	+ ¼
15	10⅞	OverSh .20b	5	11	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ¼
57	42	OwenCn .88	19	65	54⅞	53⅝	54⅛	+ ⅝
61⅞	51⅞	OwenIll 1.88	9	3480	55⅝	55	55⅝	
96	83½	OwnIl pf4.75		3	90	90	90	— 2
23	16⅛	Oxfrdind .48	6	9	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛

P - Q

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14¼	12½	PacAS 1.20a		38	13⅝	13	13	— ¼
23½	20⅛	PacGas 1.88	8	294	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜
18⅛	16⅛	PacLtg 1.48	8	93	17	16⅞	16⅞	
30⅞	26⅝	PacLumbr 1	16	93	29⅝	29	29¼	+ ⅛
32⅝	25⅝	PacPetrl .80	11	36	30⅛	29⅝	29½	— ¼
21⅛	20⅛	PacPw 1.70	9	293	20⅞	20½	20⅝	
16¼	13⅞	PacTT 1.20	9	30	15⅞	15½	15⅜	+ ¼
80	72½	PacTT pf 6		z10	78⅛	78⅛	78½	— ⅛
9⅞	8⅛	PacTin .80	8	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
12⅝	5⅛	PaineW .30a	6	393	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+ ½
17⅛	12⅛	PalW pf1.30		4	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
8½	4⅛	PalmBc .25	4	49	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅜
8⅛	5⅞	Pamida .10a	11	79	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	
7⅞	5⅛	PanAm Air		429	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	29⅝	PanEP 2.10	7	127	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
14	8	Paprcft .66b	8	46	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	+ ¼
14⅛	12½	Pargasinc 1	10	13	13⅛	13	13	
22¼	17⅛	Parker Drill	5	29	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
30	21⅛	ParHan 1.12	9	24	29	28⅛	29	— ¼
16¼	11⅛	ParkPen .40	9	27	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
48⅛	20⅝	Pasco .27e	12	72	23½	22⅝	23⅛	
23⅛	16½	Payls nw .40	11	9	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	PeabGa .12e	12	435	19½	19	19⅛	+ ½
3⅞	1⅛	Penn Cent		133	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	PenDix .24b	14	41	6½	6⅜	6½	
56⅞	49½	Penney 1.1u	29	174	54⅞	54⅛	54⅝	+ ¼
58⅝	48⅛	PaCo pf4.62		2	60	59½	60	+ 1½
21⅝	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	7	74	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
125⅛	117½	PaPLt pf 13		z10	123	123	123	+ 1
111½	102½	PaPLt pf 11		z170	107¼	106½	107½	
94	82	PaPL pf8.70		z130	88½	88	88	— 1½
89⅝	80¼	PaPL pf8.40		z200	85⅛	85¼	85¼	— 1⅛
86	77	PaPL pf8.00		z350	82½	82½	82½	— 1½
53	47	PaPL pf4.50		z180	51	50½	50½	+ ½
51½	44⅛	PaPL pf4.40		z110	48½	48½	48½	— ⅞
37⅞	27½	Pennwlt 1.48	11	54	37⅝	36⅞	37¼	— ⅛
56⅝	42	Penwl pf2.50		1	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	
25½	21	Penwl pf1.60		16	26	26	26	+ 1
27¾	19⅛	Pennzol 1.20	8	189	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
84½	76	Pennz pfB 8		50	84	84	84	— ½
7⅝	5⅛	PeopDrg .20		13	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
38⅛	34⅝	PeopleGas 3	7	46	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	
76⅜	69⅛	PepsiCo 1.60	17	316	72⅛	71⅞	71⅞	+ ¼
27	20½	PerkElm .30	21	137	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
28	24⅛	Pet Inc 1.50	7	16	24⅝	24⅜	24½	— ¼
15	14	Petinc pf 1		4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅞	PeterPl .80a	10	3	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
74⅛	67⅛	PetrieS .80a	20	87	70¼	69½	70	
26	20	Petrolan .60	8	16	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
23⅝	20¼	Petrlm 2.55e		8	22	21⅛	21⅝	— ¼
31	26	Pfizer .84	13	420	27½	26⅝	27⅛	+ ½
42⅛	36⅛	PhelpD 2.20	19	350	43½	42⅝	43⅝	+ 1⅝
17⅛	14	PhilaEl 1.64		239	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
96⅛	84½	PhilE pf9.50		z50	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	— ⅛
79½	70	PhilE pf7.85		z100	78	78	78	+ 1
80½	69⅞	PhilE pf7.80		z50	78½	78½	78½	+ 1½
79	66½	PhilE pf7.75		z10	78	78	78	— 1
72	63⅛	PhilaEl pf 7		z50	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	+ ½
51	41½	PhilE pf4.68		z180	47½	47½	47½	+ 1½
40	36	PhilE pf3.80		z10	39½	39½	39½	— ½
15½	12⅝	PhilaSub .80	7	43	14⅛	14⅛	14½	
59⅛	51⅞	PhilMorr 1	14	674	52½	51¼	52	+ ½
6¼	3¼	Philips Ind		37	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	6½	Philpind pf		8	9½	9⅜	9½	
58⅞	49⅛	PhilPet 1.60	11	259	51½	50⅛	50⅝	
10⅛	7⅛	PhilVnH .40	26	7	9½	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
23⅝	14⅛	Pickwk .24e	11	36	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅜
17⅛	15	PiedNG 1.40	6	7	15⅞	15½	15⅞	
7⅝	4½	Pier 1 Imprt		40	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
44¼	35½	Pilsbury 1	13	66	39⅞	39⅛	39⅝	+ ¼
36⅝	27½	Pioner 1.20b	10	127	30⅛	30	30	
18	13½	PitneyB .48	8	298	16⅛	16	16¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	17⅛	PittFrg .80b	6	10	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
39½	31	Pittstn .80a	7	299	36⅝	35⅝	36	— ⅜
29⅜	20¾	PizzaHt .03e	15	54	28	27½	28	+ ⅜
4⅝	3	Plan Resrch	9	125	4⅜	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
5	2⅞	Playboy .12	71	98	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼
16⅛	12⅞	Plessey .86e	7	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	5⅛	PNB MR .40	21	8	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
41⅞	31¼	Polaroid .32	20	462	39⅝	38⅛	38⅞	+ 1
14	9⅛	Ponderosa	49	133	11⅞	11¼	11⅛	+ ½
24⅜	17½	PopeTal .70	17	32	22⅜	21⅞	22	— ¼
25⅛	15⅛	Portec 1b	7	94	26¼	25⅛	26⅛	+ 1½
68	66	Portr pf5.50		z110	67⅛	67	67	
19¼	16⅛	PortGE 1.64	7	95	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
110½	102	PoG pf 11.50		z180	109	108¼	109	
60½	48¼	Potlich 1.50	14	216	59⅛	59	59½	— ⅛
13⅝	11⅛	PotmEl 1.16	11	216	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
57½	53½	PotEl pf4.50		z100	58	55	55	— ½
37⅜	34	PotEl pf2.44		3	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
50	35	PPG In 1.80	11	136	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	+ ½
15	10⅛	Premier .40	10	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ½
18½	15	Premr pf.90		34	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
96¾	82	ProctGam 2	20	400	85	82½	84½	+ 2
12⅝	8½	ProdRsh .40	23	9	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
47⅛	37	Proler 1.48	4	20	45⅛	45	45	
9⅛	5½	PSA Inc		54	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
17⅜	15⅞	PSvCol 1.38	7	53	16⅛	16	16¼	+ ⅛
83	80	PSCol pf7.15		z10	83	83	83	+ 1½
20⅛	17⅞	PSvEG 1.72	8	459	18⅛	18	18⅛	
103	94½	PSEG pf9.62		z140	99½	99½	99½	
89½	76	PSEG pf7.80		z50	83⅞	83½	83½	
85	75	PSEG pf7.70		z32010	82	78¾	82	+ 4
58½	52	PSEG pf5.28		z10	57	57	57	
45	38¼	PSEG pf4.08		z190	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
27⅝	25½	PSEG pf2.43		14	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ½
16	14½	PSEG pf1.40		1	15	15	15	
43⅝	38	P SvInd 2.72	11	59	38⅝	38⅛	38	+⅛
109	103⅞	PSInd pf9.44		z130	108	107	108	— ½
13½	12	PSInd pf1.08		z500	12⅛	12⅛	12½	
20¼	18⅝	PSvNH 1.80	7	27	19⅛	18⅞	19	
20⅛	18⅞	PSvNM 1.36	8	137	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
6	4⅛	Pubickr Ind	18	23	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	Pueblo Int		53	3⅝	3½	3½	
5½	2⅜	PuerRI Cem		2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
30½	25⅛	PugSPL 2.36	7	43	30⅛	29⅞	30	— ⅛
36¼	27⅛	Pullmn 1.20	9	142	32⅞	32½	32½	— ⅛
17	14⅞	PurexCp .96	9	47	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Purlin Fash	33	179	6⅛	5⅞	6	
45⅛	32⅞	Purolr 1.04	14	35	43½	43¼	43½	+ ¼
28⅛	23⅝	QuakOat .84	13	587	25½	25	25⅛	
110½	103	QuaO pf9.56		z130	109¾	109¼	109¼	+ ⅛
68½	64	QukOat pf 3		2	67½	67½	67½	+ 1¼
20¾	16¼	QuakStO .78	12	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¾
7½	5⅛	Questor .01r	29	14	7	6⅞	6⅞	

R

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
52¼	46½	RalstonPu 1	16	64	48⅞	48⅛	48¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅞	Ramada Inn	144	429	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	7	Rancoln .40		9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅞	5⅛	Rapid Am		10	7⅛	7	7⅛	
38⅝	24¼	RapAm pf3		1	30	30	30	
26	16⅛	Rap Irpf2.25		1	24	24	24	— ⅛
33⅝	27	Raybest 1.50	5	x10	32⅝	31⅞	32¼	+ ¼
19⅞	15¼	Raymint .56	6	18	18⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
58⅛	44⅛	Raytheon 1	10	498	48	47½	47⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	18⅞	RCA 1	18	433	26⅝	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅜
69¼	52	RCA cvpf 4		x9	67	66½	67	+ 1
43	38¼	RCA pf 3.50		y100	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	vlReadg 1pf		13	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
19⅛	16⅛	ReadBat .40	4	78	17	16⅛	17	+ ⅜
4⅞	2½	Redman Ind		57	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
15½	10	ReeceCp .74	16	25	14½	14	14⅛	
36	27	Reeves 1.60	8	4	27	27	27	
17⅞	11⅛	ReichCh .66	7	79	17	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅛
10	7	Reliab St .64	8	17	8⅝	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	18	RelianEl 1	11	316	27	25⅞	27	+ 1
73	52½	Relian pf3		18	75	72½	75	+ 2½
47	34	Relia pf1.40		12	48	47	48	+ 1
12⅝	6	Relian Grp		162	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
17	8½	RelGrp pfC		30	16½	15	15⅛	+ ½
22¼	12	RelGrp pfB		14	20⅝	19⅝	20	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Republic Cp	7	69	9¼	8½	8½	— ⅛
15⅝	10	RepFinS .80	8	16	14	13⅞	14	— ¼
3⅛	1	RepMtg Inv		54	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	27⅛	RepStl 1.60	9	365	40⅛	39⅞	40	+ ½
13⅛	7⅛	ResrvOil .16	10	254	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
46	38⅛	RevcoDS .40	27	95	45⅛	43	43⅛	— ¼
11⅛	7⅛	Rever Copp		155	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ½
79⅛	71	Revlon 1.60	16	83	71	69⅞	70	— 1
6½	3⅞	Rexham .20	9	49	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	20½	Rexnrd 1.20	7	46	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅜
45	32⅞	Reyn pf2.36		2	43	43	43	
68⅛	61⅝	Reynln 3.08	9	216	64½	62⅞	63⅝	+ ⅞
80	70	Reyln pf2.25		3	72	72	72	
41⅛	22⅞	ReynMet 1a	11	264	33⅞	32½	33⅛	+ ⅛
83	56⅛	ReyM pf4.50		5	81	80	81	+ 1⅛
37⅞	26¼	ReyM pf2.37		1	35⅞	36⅛	36⅞	
15⅛	8⅜	ReySec .40a	9	37	14⅞	14	14⅝	+ ⅜
13⅛	9⅛	Richardsn 1	59	27	12	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	RichMer .64	10	267	24¼	23½	24¼	+ ⅝
16⅛	10⅛	Richmnd .80	13	24	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
32	19½	RiegelT 1.50	7	24	22¼	28⅜	29¼	+ ¼
24⅛	15	RioGran .40	9	x68	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
13⅞	9½	RioGr pf.80		x45	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	
20⅛	15⅛	Rite Aid .16	19	183	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
28⅝	19⅛	RivianF .96	14	22	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅜
20⅛	13⅛	Robshaw .70	25	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	21	Robrtsn 1.50	5	26	26½	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	Robins .28a	10	203	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	RochG 1.28b	7	27	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
118⅛	107	RochG pf 18		z60	110	110	110	
15⅝	12¼	RochTel .80	18	108	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
18½	10⅛	Rockowr .64	6	91	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	+ 1⅛
29	23⅛	Rockwlint 2	9	238	27⅛	26½	27	+ ⅛
71	57	RkInt pf4.75		2	67⅛	66⅞	67⅛	+ ⅛
26	23⅛	RkInt pf1.35		1	24	24	24	— ⅛
75⅛	58	RohmH 1.28	40	40	72⅞	72	72⅛	— ⅛
7	4⅛	Rohr Ind		82	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	20⅛	Rollins .30	17	69	26	26	26	+ ⅛
5⅞	4	Ronson Cp	59	9	5⅝	5⅛	5⅞	
20	16⅛	Roper 1.20	10	34	20	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅜
35	19⅛	RorerA .94	14	183	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	23	Rosario .40b	18	64	25⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
29½	22⅛	Rowan .20	4	19	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	RoyCCol .72	13	88	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅞
45	41⅛	RoyID 3.36e	5	56	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Roylind .45t	8	40	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
9	4⅛	RTE Cp .16	88	7	8¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
29⅝	24⅛	Rubbrm .48	28	23	28¼	28	28⅛	+ ¼
23	16⅛	Rucker .20	5	182	21⅛	20¼	21⅛	— ⅜
34⅝	10⅞	RussTog .76	37	20	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅜
12⅝	9	Ryder Sys	14	1365	11½	10⅝	10⅝	

S

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
40¼	35	SabineR .40	10	11	40	39⅛	39½	— ½
5⅛	2⅛	Safegrd Ind	10	33	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅜
48⅛	43	SafewySt 2	8	207	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	+ ⅛
15	8	SagaCp .07e	14	124	14	13⅛	13⅞	+ ⅜
45⅛	33½	StJoMin 1.20	11	256	45	44⅛	44⅛	+ ¼
113⅛	11	StJoLtP 1.02	7	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
33½	23⅛	StLSaF 2.50	16	15	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅜
32	10⅛	StPaulS .96a		73	11⅛	11½	11½	— ⅛
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	12	597	49¼	48⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Salant .24b	9	9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	13	103	13⅛	13	18	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Sandrs Asso	1	447	10⅛	9½	10⅛	+ 1⅛
9⅛	7⅛	SJuanR .991	7	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	38⅞	SFeInd 1.83	9	447	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+ 1
10⅛	8⅛	SFeInd pf.50		68	10	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
26	28½	SanFeInt .30	8	74	23⅞	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
14	9⅛	SargfWel .50	8	28	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Saul R'Est		46	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	8	SavEIP .50e	4	81	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	11	SavEl pf1.28		13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Sav A Stop		53	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅛	7½	SavOnDr .30	18	37	10⅛	10	10⅛	
12⅛	6⅞	SevinB Mch		93	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Saxon Ind	12	247	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	SCA Svc		141	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	3	Schaefer Cp		8	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
56½	47½	SchergPl .88	19	138	49½	48⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
24	19⅛	SchlitzBr .68	20	121	21	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
83	70	Schlumb .80	18	413	72⅛	71	71⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	SCM Cp .70	7	145	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	SCOA In .70	9	69	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	ScotLad .24	6	x43	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	18	ScotFet 1.43	12	66	28⅛	27⅛	28	+ ⅛
19⅞	15⅛	ScottFor .74	7	51	16⅛	16½	16⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	ScottPap .68	10	385	22	21⅛	21⅝	+ ¼
9⅛	7⅛	Scottys .10	20	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	ScovillMfg 1		41	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	ScudDuoVt	12	187	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅛	8½	Scudd pf.83e		14	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
20⅛	14½	Sea Cont .30	5	34	19	17⅞	19	+ 1⅛
27⅛	20½	SeabCL 1.43	8	235	26⅛	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	SeabWA .22t	8	31	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
37⅛	25⅛	Seagram .80	14	2	29½	28⅝	29⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Seagrave	13	15	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	14	SealdPw .80	9	8	19	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	SearleG .52	10	575	15⅛	14⅛	15	
73⅛	62⅛	Sears 1.63a	23	567	71⅛	70	70⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Seatrain Lin		157	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
27⅛	22	Sedcoinc .18	6	76	24⅛	23	23⅞	— 1
6⅛	4⅛	SvcCpInt .12	4	19	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
16	11⅛	Servomt .65	9	41	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Shakspre .32	19	31	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	Shapell .10	10	16	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
52⅛	47⅛	ShellOil 2.60	6	42	48	47⅛	47⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	ShellrGl .56	6	65	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
19½	15⅛	ShllGl pf1.40		5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
23	19⅛	Sh'Gl pf1.35		9	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	33⅛	SherwW 2.20	16	21	41⅛	40⅛	40⅞	— ⅛
70	59⅛	Shr W pf4.40		z160	70	70	70	
11⅛	9⅛	SierrPac .92	9	46	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
19	15⅛	Signal .90b	9	89	16⅛	16⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
40½	34	Signal pf2.20		12	36½	37⅛	38½	+ 1½
17⅛	15	Signal pf1		4	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+ ½
40½	32	SignodeCp 1	16	30	25	34⅛	34⅛	
7⅛	5	SimPrec .34	10	50	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
22½	19½	Simm .88a	16	9	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
23½	15½	SimPat .40b	24	774	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ 1⅛
20	8⅛	Singer .30p		414	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	34½	Singr pf3.50		18	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
28	24½	Skaggs .58	15	99	26⅛	25T	26⅛	+ 1⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Skil Corp	32	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
27½	15⅛	Skyline .24	70	182	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	SmithAO .60		33	13⅛	[illegible]	13⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	28⅛	SmithInt .36	7	260	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
69½	53½	Smithkline 2	15	99	63¼	62⅛	62⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	13	SmithTr .50	9	9	18	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅛
20	16⅛	Smucker .80	9	4	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ½
14⅛	11	SolaBas .70	8	50	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3¼	Sonesta Int	2	33	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	8⅛	Sony Corp	34	1578	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
32½	27⅛	SooLin 2.35e	7	11	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
4½-5⅛	3½-3¾	1½-2	10 -12
5¼-5⅝	3½-3¾	1¾-2	11¼-12
5⅞-5¾	3⅞-3⅞	1¾-3	10⅝-11
6⅛-6⅞	3⅞-4⅛	2⅛-2½	10⅞-11
7 -7⅛	4⅛-4⅝	3⅛-3⅞	11⅛-11⅜

Market Summaries

March 8, 1976

NYSE Most Active

	Sales	Close	N.C.
omp	457,900	10⅝	+ ½
dust	427,800	6½	+1⅛
ar	414,4000	20½	+ ⅝
kr	408,000	6½	+ ⅛
Ind	377,600	15	—1
Ill	372,200	56⅛	+ ½
l Airc	371,2000	11⅝	+1½
lotors	242,900	70	+1⅛
Frnit	2223,500	8⅝	+ ⅛
Corp	190,700	8½	+ ⅛
n El	182,100	17⅛	+ ¼
el&Tel	180,400	55⅝	+ ⅛
Mot	179,000	55⅛	+1⅞
Cal	161,6000	29⅞	— ⅛
lotors	154,900	6⅞	

	Today	Prev. day
e (in million)	25.06	23.03
ces	1028	726
es	486	707
nged	373	408
issues	1887	1853
1976 highs	130	53
1976 lows	37	4

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
	976.31	991.73	973.08	988.74	+15.82
	205.01	208.26	204.11	207.38	+ 2.17
	86.15	86.82	85.57	86.15	+ 0.36
	297.95	302.38	296.74	301.14	+ 3.91

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
ds	113.25	111.26	112.69	+1.27
als	44.43	43.80	44.2	+0.42
lils	45.81	44.99	45.46	+0.20
tocks	100.71	98.93	100.19	+1.0

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
osite	53.61	53.30	53.60	+0.55
trials	59.87	59.94	59.87	+0.68
portation	39.37	39.16	39.57	+0.32
y.	35.21	35.08	35.20	+0.26
ce	51.62	51.53	51.58	+0.19

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	Short
5	163,319	358,695	2,194
4	170,446	378,021	2,417
3	173,925	404,339	1,983
2	181,357	412,989	1,590
1	184,462	427,040	2,766
2.	169,386	445,514	2,194

...ese totals are included in the sales ...s.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
um Sys	289,400	1⅝	+ ¼
r Ind	178,400	11⅛	+ ¼
ay. Co	167,500	14½	—1¼
Corp	118,800	9⅝	+1½
al Corp	102,000	29½	+ ⅝
Patent	83,800	11½	+ ½
Ocean O	78,900	13	— ⅛
np Ho	77,000	6⅛	
Electr.	67,800	2⅝	+ ⅛
M	64,700	40	+1⅞

...ox total stock sales 4,220,000
...sales year ago 3,184,630

American Stock Index:

Low	Close	N.C.
103.65	104.44	+0.79

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—139

Ind	FePa 1.20pf	Mead pf A
LIf pf	Ferro Corp	Mead pf B
Stand	Fisher Sci	Menasco
ndrs	Ford Mot	Meredith Cp
3-Lnd	Gable Ind	MoPac pf
Chalm	Gen Motors	Molycorp
Bdcst	Ga Pacific	Monroe Eq
ix Cp	GF BusEqt	Moore McC
3 Corp	Gifford Hill	Norfk West
nic	GrtLkDred	Orangeco
Corp	GtNorIron	PennaCo pf
Co wt	GtWn pf D	Pnwlt 1.60pf
Cp pt	Handy Har	Phelps Dod
Punt	Hanna Mng	PhilaEl 7pf
Steel	Harsco Cp	Portec Inc
John	Hecla Mng	Reliance El
Mnth	HiltonH wt	Relian El pf
Sharpe	HMW Ind	Relian pf B
dy Cp	HudsBay A	Rohr Ind
h Mng	Inland Stl	Ronson
na Inf	Intl Harv	RoyCr Cola
1 1.20pf	Iowa Beef	Sanders
Sestill	Itel Corp	SantaFe Ind
Craft	Johnsn Conf	Schaefer Co
C cvpf	JohnsCon pf	SOS Con
ller	Jorgensen	Storge Tech
Eq	KC Soutind	Sun Chem
al pf	Katy Ind	Sunsh Mng
Unit	Katyind pfB	Tappan Co
er Ind	Kennamtl	Telepromp
Ind pfB	Kidde Co	Texfron
er Rga	Knight Rkid	Thom Ind
Eng pl	Levi Straus	TRE Corp
Drug	Levitz Frnit	US Indust
us Mid	Lockhd Airc	US Steel
ref Ph	Loews Corp	Viacom Int
al Eq	Longs Drug	Warc 1.50pf
ey Cp	Lowenstn	WashNat pf
nAirL	LTV Corp	Wn Pac Ind
on Bros	MacDonal	Weynbrg Sh
Ltd	Macy RH	Whittakr
lax Inc	Matsush El	Wolver WW
ch Ind	Mead Corp	Zorn Ind
mont		

NEW LOWS—27

ott Labs	Gillette Co	Revlon
ted wt	Heller Int pf	SouthCal Ed
n Dick	Host Intl	Superior Oil
ch Crk	Kidde pfCwf	Tampa Elec
n Ed	Marcor Inc	Tenneco
S 1.17pf	Marsh McL	Tenneco pf
Hawl pf	Mont Pow	TexETrn pf
sbrgh	Okla GE	Tex Util
5.50pfB	Orange Rk	Union Elec
Oil pf	Philip Morr	Univar wt
ne Lt	PotEl 2.44pf	VaEP 7.45pf
PowLt	PSEG 2.43pf	Warn Lamb
PubUt		

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, March 8.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	* .75¼	* .82¼
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*1.10	* .71
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.38	.25
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	212	200
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton.	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	80-81	79-50
Lead. spot, lb	.19	24½
Copper elec., lb	63⅝	63½-65
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.2978	3.67⅝
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.37	38½-39
Silver N.Y. oz.	4.25	4.335
Gold N.Y. oz.	132.8	176.55
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	784.6	738.7

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

March 8, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	15.40	15.56	15.10	15.17	14.95
Jul	15.40	15.57	15.04	15.15	14.95
Sep	15.35	15.59	14.94	15.10	14.90
Oct	15.35	15.35	14.95	15.05	14.87
Mar	15.10	15.10	14.75	14.75	14.70
May	15.06	15.06	14.66	14.70	14.66
Jul	15.05	15.05	14.58	14.60	14.61

Sales: 5,666.

WOOL

No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	69.30	70.00	68.70	69.30S	69.20
May	66.00	66.70	65.10	65.75S	65.60
Jul	62.90	63.60	62.50	62.85S	64.75
Sep	60.80	61.45	60.40	60.80S	60.70
Dec	58.10	58.75	57.90	58.10S	58.10
Mar	57.00	57.30	56.80	57.30S	56.80
May	56.40	56.40	56.40	56.30S	55.95

Sales: 929.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	60.60	60.60	60.10	60.30S	60.10
May	60.60	60.60	60.10	60.30S	60.80
Jul	61.40	61.50	60.90	61.10S	61.60
Sep	62.50	62.50	61.80	62.05S	62.50
Dec	63.50	63.60	63.00	63.20S	63.60
Jan	64.00	64.00	63.50	63.60S	64.00
Mar	64.90	64.90	64.30	64.50S	64.90

Sales: Estimated 2,005.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	10.30	10.60	10.16	10.27	10.20
May	13.75	13.80	13.25	13.40	13.40
Nov	5.91	5.91	5.75	5.79	5.90
Mar	7.30	7.30	7.00	A6.98	—
Apr	7.75	7.75	7.65	B7.70	—
May	8.65	8.65	8.65	B8.70	—

Sales: 2,527.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	425.30	425.50	423.00	425.40S	426.10
May	428.00	429.10	425.70	428.60S	429.50
Jul	433.20	434.20	430.90	433.70S	434.80
Sep	439.50	439.60	436.90	439.20S	440.20
Dec	448.50	448.50	446.00	448.20S	449.20
Jan	451.10	451.10	450.00	451.20S	452.20
Mar	458.00	458.00	455.70	457.20S	458.20
May	464.30	464.30	461.00	463.20S	464.30
Jul	470.00	470.00	469.30	469.30S	470.30

Sales: Estimated 6,283.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	60.30	60.30	60.05	B60.05	60.60
May	62.30	62.30	61.95	61.95	62.40
Jul	64.20	64.20	63.60	63.80	64.80
Sep	65.70	65.70	65.10	B65.25	B66.00
Nov	66.80	66.80	66.80	B66.50	67.15
Jan	67.80	67.80	67.80	B67.65	B67.95

Sales: 400.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	62.35	62.40	62.09	B62.15	61.90
May	62.20	62.38	61.86	61.98	61.82
Jul	62.25	62.45	62.08	62.20	62.00
Oct	60.65	60.85	60.61	60.70	60.50
Dec	58.85	58.95	58.77	58.85	58.70
Mar	59.65	59.70	59.62	B59.60	59.40
May	60.00	60.00	60.00	59.90	59.70

Sales: 1,150.

GOLD (100 troy oz.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	132.80	132.80	132.80	133.40S	134.50
Apr	133.60	133.70	133.10	133.50S	134.50
Jun	133.60	133.80	133.10	133.60S	134.70
Aug	134.50	134.50	134.10	134.50S	135.60
Oct	135.80	135.80	135.10	135.60S	136.70
Dec	136.70	136.80	136.40	136.70S	137.80
Feb	138.00	138.00	137.40	137.80S	138.90
Apr	139.00	139.10	138.70	139.00S	140.10
Jun	140.40	140.40	140.10	140.20S	141.30

Sales: Estimated 729.

CHICAGO FUTURES

March 8, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	3.73	3.74½	3.71	3.72½	3.79
May	3.82	3.82½	3.78	3.79½	3.87
Jul	3.86	3.87	3.83	3.85	3.91
Sep	3.94	3.94	3.89	3.90	3.96½
Dec	4.02	4.03½	3.99	4.00½	4.07½
Mar	4.10	4.11	4.09	4.09½	4.16

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	2.69½	2.70	2.69	2.69½	2.71
May	2.74⅝	2.75¼	2.74	2.74¼	2.75¾
Jul	2.78¾	2.79	2.77⅝	2.77¾	2.79¼
Sep	2.75½	2.76	2.74	2.75½	2.77½
Dec	2.71	2.71	2.69	2.69½	2.71¾
Mar	2.76	2.76	2.74½	2.75½	2.77¼
May	—	—	—	2.78½	2.80¾

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	4.78	4.81	4.75	4.80	4.78¾
May	4.84	4.89	4.83	4.89	4.87½
Jul	4.94	4.97¼	4.91	4.96¼	4.96
Aug	4.97	5.01	4.94½	5.01	4.99
Sep	5.01	5.04	5.00	5.03	5.02
Nov	5.06	5.10½	5.04	5.09	5.08
Jan	5.12	5.17	5.11	5.16½	5.15
Mar	5.21	5.23	5.22	5.23	5.22¼
May	5.29	5.29½	5.29	5.29½	5.29

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	17.05	17.49	16.95	17.38	17.15
May	17.30	17.70	17.12	17.50	17.30

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	17.45	17.90	17.35	17.80	17.52
Aug	17.55	17.95	17.45	17.80	17.60
Sep	17.60	18.00	17.60	17.85	17.60
Oct	17.70	18.10	17.70	17.90	17.65
Dec	17.80	18.20	17.70	18.00	17.80
Jan	17.95	18.15	17.95	18.15	17.90

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	134.60	134.50	132.70	132.70	134.80
May	134.50	134.50	133.10	133.10	131.60
Jul	136.50	136.80	135.50	135.60	137.10
Aug	137.50	138.00	137.30	137.30	138.60
Sep	139.50	139.50	138.50	138.50	140.50
Oct	140.50	140.50	139.50	139.50	140.00
Dec	143.00	143.00	141.50	141.50	143.00
Jan	145.00	145.00	144.50	144.50	144.50

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	—	—	—	426.00	427.50
Apr	428.00	428.50	423.50	428.50	428.00
May	427.60	430.50	427.50	430.50	431.50
Jun	430.50	433.50	428.00	433.50	432.00
Aug	436.50	438.50	434.50	438.50	438.00
Oct	442.00	444.50	439.50	444.50	444.30
Dec	448.50	451.00	446.00	451.00	450.00
Feb	454.00	456.50	454.00	456.50	456.00
Apr	460.00	463.00	459.00	463.00	462.00
Jun	466.00	469.00	466.00	469.00	468.00
Aug	474.00	475.00	472.00	475.00	474.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	37.52	37.70	37.12	37.15	37.50
Jun	41.55	41.70	41.25	41.25	41.40
Aug	43.60	43.65	43.25	43.50	43.35
Oct	44.10	44.15	43.75	43.75	43.75
Dec	44.50	44.80	44.37	44.40	44.42
Feb	44.95	45.10	44.95	44.97	44.75

Sales: April 2473; June 1421; Aug 750; Oct 200; Dec 48; Feb 6.
Open Interest: April 8868; June 4506; Aug 2825; Oct 889; Dec 432; Feb 84.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	43.05	43.30	42.50	42.60	42.80
Jun	43.67	44.20	43.20	43.32	43.65
Jul	44.50	44.85	44.85	44.05	44.60
Aug	42.50	42.75	42.15	a42.20	42.35
Oct	39.55	39.90	39.22	39.40	39.55
Dec	39.80	40.50	39.45	39.50	39.80
Feb	39.50	39.50	39.60	a39.65	39.95

Sales: April 2492; June 1670; July 553; Aug 136; Oct 102; Dec 48; Feb 10.
Open Interest: April 5176; June 3228; July 2264; Aug 1842; Oct 552; Dec 357; Feb 45.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	52.25	52.60	51.90	a52.6	52.05
Apr	50.25	50.50	49.85	50.05	49.75
May	44.90	45.60	44.90	45.25	44.85
Jun	48.15	48.30	47.85	48.25	47.90
Sep	54.20	54.35	54.20	54.25	53.75
Nov	55.30	55.30	55.30	55.30	n55.0
Dec	57.70	57.70	57.65	57.70	57.70

Sales: March 42; April 144; May 111; June 49; Sep 10; Nov 2; Dec 4.
Open Interest: March 304; April 544; May 510; June 311; Sep 182; Nov 3; Dec 136.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	68.40	69.20	68.15	68.95	68.35
May	68.70	69.25	68.25	68.85	68.30
Jul	68.90	69.50	68.40	69.15	68.65
Aug	67.35	67.35	66.35	67.00	66.70

Sales: March 306; May 2388; July 936; Aug 80.
Open Interest: March 1101; May 3092; July 2487; Aug 778.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

GOLD (100-troy oz.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	133.20	133.60	133.10	133.50	134.10
Jun	133.50	133.80	133.10	133.10	134.70
Sep	135.30	135.40	134.60	135.00	136.20
Dec	137.00	137.00	136.30	136.80	137.90
Mar	139.50	139.50	138.40	139.00	140.30
Jun	—	—	—	141.50	141.50

Sales: March 83; June 992; Sep 175; Dec 65; March 10; June 5.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
May	190.75	179.75	187.70-187.75	181.70-181.75
Aug	193.25	179.75	187 -187.25	181.25-181.50
Oct	190	179.50	186.75-187	180 -181.25
Dec	198.25	179	186.90-186	180 -181.50
Mar	187.75	181.25	185 -185.25	179.50-180
May	187.50	181.50	184 -184.50	179.55-179.95
Aug	184.50		183.50-185	179 -179.95
Lots: 7,529.				
COCOA				
Mar	785	778	782.50-783	770.50-771
May	770	759	765.50-766	751.50-752
Jul	756	742	748 -748.50	737 -738
Sep	729	720	726 -727	711.50-714
Dec	707.50	699	704 -705	692 -693
Mar	696	690	694 -695.50	682 -683
May	691.50	680	685 -686	670 -672
Lots: 3,193.				
COFFEE				
Mar	865	861	864 -866	850 -853
May	887	876	881 -882	867 -868
Jul	902	889	894 -895	880 -881
Sep	912	902	905 -907	892 -893
Nov	920	912	915 -916	905 -906
Jan	924	919	922 -924	910 -912
Mar	931	927	926 -930	915 -920
Lots: 2,202.				

London Metals Market

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	664.50-	665.50	654 -	655
3 months	683 -	684	671.50-	672
Cathodes: spot	654.50-	656	643 -	644
3 months	672.50-	673.50	660 -	660.50
Tin: spot	3,490	-3,500	3,385	-3,389
3 months	3,555	-3,560	3,453	-3,454
Lead: spot	196	- 196.50	190.25-	190.50
3 months	202	- 202.50	196 -	196.50
Zinc: spot	358.50-	359.50	351 -	352
3 months	369 -	369.50	361.50-	361.75
Silver: spot	218.90-	219.10	216.30-	216.60
3 months	223.80-	223.90	221 -	221.10

Tokyo Exchange

March 8, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	340	Matsu E. Wks.	571
Canon	361	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	155
Dai Nip. Print.	505	Mitsubi Corp.	472
Fuji Bank	334	Mitsui Co.	428
Fuji Photo	503	Mitsukoshi	435
Hitachi	206	Nippon Elec.	218
Honda Motor	748	Sharp	368
C. Itoh	319	Shiseido	1,050
Japan Air L.	1,930	Sony Corp.	2,590
Kansai El. Pwr.	735	Sumitomo Bank	333
Kao Soap	517	Taisho Marine	292
Kirin Brewery	359	Takeda	218
Komatsu	355	Teijin	179
Kubota	336	Tokyo Marine	575
Matsu Ind.	628	Toray	167
		Toyota	686

* Ex. Div.

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
May	1,715	1,700	1,698-1,700	— 2
Jul	1,720	—	1,710-1,715	— 2
Aug	1,750	1,710	1,735-1,738	+ 6
Oct	1,717	1,700	1,705-1,706	—10
Nov	—	—	1,690-1,695	—20
Jan	—	—	1,695-1,700	—13
Mar	—	—	1,697-1,701	—13
May	—	—	1,699-1,702	—11
Lots: 250.				
COCOA				
Mar	691	683	680- 685	+ 2
May	700	688	694- 695	+ 8
Jul	—	—	670- —	—UC
Sep	681.50	669	670- 674	+ 8
Dec	645	644	637- 643	+ 4
Mar	630	—	626- 632	+ 6
Lots: 250.				

YOU'VE HEARD THE FACTS ABOUT THE BIGGEST BANK MERGER IN U.S. HISTORY.

On January 1st of this year, ten regional banks merged into one big, new bank: The Marine Midland Bank.

As of that date, the words "Marine Midland" began standing for more.

For instance: now our total Capital and Reserve for loan losses are more than $600-million. Our total deposits are $9.6-billion, more than $2-billion of which is personal savings deposits.

Now "Marine Midland" means more than 300 branches, 30 overseas offices and 20 associated financial institutions.

The new Marine Midland Bank.

It's big. With assets of more than $11-billion. And of course, the services and capabilities you'd expect from one of the 12 largest banks in the United States.

Review all the facts and the figures behind them. You'll find they add up to the kind of bank you'd like to do business with.

NOW HERE ARE THE FIGURES.

Consolidated Statement of Condition—January 1, 1976
(in thousands of dollars)

ASSETS

Cash and due from banks	$ 1,357,108
Interest bearing deposits with banks	1,337,475
Trading account securities	17,193
U.S. Government and Federal Agency obligations	736,042
State and municipal obligations	590,267
Other securities	146,417
Total investment securities	1,472,726
Loans and mortgages, less unearned income	6,273,762
Less—reserve for loan losses	99,484
Loans and mortgages, net	6,174,278
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	64,942
Direct lease financing, less unearned income and reserve for losses	65,680
Premises and equipment	103,072
Customers' acceptance liability	193,713
Interest receivable, deferred charges and other assets	216,760
TOTAL ASSETS	$11,002,947

LIABILITIES

Demand deposits	$ 3,045,012
Personal savings	2,018,451
Other time deposits	1,840,988
Deposits in foreign offices	2,669,282
Total deposits	9,573,733
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	384,829
Other funds borrowed	76,466
Interest, taxes and other liabilities	193,873
Acceptances outstanding	197,871
Debentures, notes and mortgages payable	35,435
TOTAL LIABILITIES	10,462,207
CAPITAL	540,740
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	$11,002,947

On January 1, 1976, securities and other assets carried at $926,187,000 are pledged to secure public deposits and for other purposes, including securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

HERE'S WHERE TO FIND US

IN NEW YORK STATE
Main Offices in:
New York—140 Broadway, 10015
Buffalo—One Marine Midland Center, 14240
314 other banking offices throughout New York State

WORLDWIDE
EUROPE AND THE MID-EAST
Branch Banking Offices in London and Paris
A Merchant Bank in London
Other offices in Beirut, Brussels, Frankfurt, Madrid, Rome, and Tehran

ASIA
Branch Banking Offices in Singapore and Tokyo
Other offices in Hong Kong, Jakarta, Manila, Seoul, and Sydney

THE AMERICAS
Branch Banking Offices in Panamá City and Nassau
Other offices in Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Mexico City, Panamá City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Toronto

ASSOCIATED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
In Australia, Canada, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Malaysia, New Zealand, Panamá, Philippines, Turkey, and Venezuela

MARINE MIDLAND BANK

Member F.D.I.C.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 8

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		(Continued from preceding page.)						
31	8¼	SOS Con .40	7	156	11¼	10⅝	11¼+	⅝
18	16⅝	SCarEG 1.52	8	170	16¾	16⅝	16⅝+	¼
30	26	SCEG pf2.50		1	29	29	29 +	⅜
16¾	14¾	SoJerIn 1.56	8	10	15½	15¼	15¼—	¼
23¼	18¼	Soudwn .38r	6	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
25¼	22½	Sdwn pf1.80		7	23½	23½	23½	
14⅝	10⅝	SoestBk .40b	9	95	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
7	5	SoeasPS .891	12	11	6½	6¼	6¼+	¼
21⅞	16⅛	SoCalE 1.68	6	782	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞—	¼
15⅞	14¼	SouthCo 1.40	6	601	14¾	14⅝	14½	
37½	31¼	SolnGE 2.40	9	23	37⅛	36¾	36¾—	⅜
65¼	49¼	SoNRes 1.65	8	31	51⅝	51	51½	
38⅝	32⅝	SoNwEnTl 3	10	11	36⅜	36½	36⅜+	½
47	43¾	SoNE pf3.82		1	46	46	46 —	½
63½	52½	SoNE pf4.62		z2500	54½	54½	54½	
36¼	30	Sou Pac 2.24	10	223	36¾	35⅞	35¼+	¼
62¼	50⅝	Sou Ry 2.12	11	168	59⅛	58¾	58¾—	½
61½	57¼	SouRy pfA 3		1	58¾	58¾	58¾—	¼
6	5½	Sou Ry pf.50		11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
36½	27½	SoUnGs 1.76	8	29	32¼	31⅞	32¼+	½
26½	21½	Southld .40b	12	58	23½	23¼	23½—	¼
13⅝	6⅛	SwstFor .20	204	89	12½	12¼	12¼	
25¼	16¼	SwtFI pf1.50		36	24⅞	24⅝	24¾+	¼
14⅛	11⅝	SwstPSv .98	9	74	12⅛	11⅞	12 +	¼
9⅛	6⅞	Sparton .24a	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅞	10	SperryHut 1	10	13	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	¼
48⅞	33⅞	SperryR .76	11	299	45½	45	45½+	½
11⅞	6⅝	Sprague El		385	11½	10⅞	11½+	⅜
14¼	10¼	Spring M .75	25	9	13¼	13	13	
29	20¾	SquarD 1.10	18	23	27⅛	26¾	27 +	⅜
36⅞	30¾	Squibb .90	15	471	32⅛	31¾	32 +	⅜
54¾	43	StaleyMfg 2	6	54	52¾	51⅞	52¾+	2
27½	24⅝	SaleyMtl wi		34	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	¾
23⅝	21⅞	StPoor 1.92a		43	23	22¾	22¾—	¼
40⅝	33¼	StBrand 1.14	16	484	36½	36	35½	
50¾	46	StdBr pf3.50		z80	50¾	50¾	50¾+	¼
49⅞	37¼	StBPaint .32	24	6	43¼	43	43¼+	¼
34	29⅝	StdOilCal 2	7	613	30⅛	30	30⅛+	⅛
47	41¼	StOilInd 2.30	8	458	42⅝	42	42¼+	⅛
79⅝	61½	StOilOh 1.36	20	296	67	64¾	67 +	2⅝
9⅝	6⅛	StdPress .40	27	18	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
7	5¾	StdPrud .66	38	29	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
16	9¼	Standex .60	8	20	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅜
27⅞	21	StanWK 1.04	11	21	24¾	24½	24¾+	½
9⅛	6⅜	Stanray .60		1	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
20¼	16⅛	Starrett 1		3	20¼	20¼	20¼+	⅛
2¼	1⅝	StaMut Inv		17	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
12	10⅝	StaMS 1.10e		15	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
108	84	StaufCh 2.40	11	113	105¼	104	105¼+	1¼
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchl .48	1	1	8	8	8 —	⅛
21	16⅞	SterDrug .70	12	390	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛—	⅜
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .11t	6	95	5⅝	5½	5⅝—	⅛
16	12⅜	Sterndnt .40	18	18	14¾	14½	14½	
25	18⅛	StevensJ .80	11	206	23¾	23	23⅝+	⅜
30½	23¼	StewWa 1.96	9	22	29	28⅝	28⅞	
21¾	18¼	StokVC 1.20	6	x32	19¾	19¼	19⅝+	¼
10¼	10¼	StokVC pf1		y250	12¼	12¼	12¼	
62⅞	48¼	StoneW 2.50	8	37	58	57¾	57⅞+	⅛
24⅝	16	StoneCon .60	7	9	23½	23¼	23½—	⅛
24⅝	21	StopShp 1.10	6	3	23½	23½	23½—	¼
12⅝	9	Storge Tech	8	652	12⅛	11¼	12⅛+	1⅛
22¼	15⅞	StorerBdg 1	7	88	20⅛	19¾	20¼+	¾
14	10¼	StridRite .80	7	26	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅜
48½	39⅝	StuWor 1.32	9	33	44¾	43	44⅝+	1½
74⅝	64	StuWr pfB5		1	71½	71½	71½—	½
36	30⅛	StW pfA2.40		10	32¾	32¾	32¾+	¼
5⅝	3⅝	Suave Shoe	9	90	5½	5⅜	5½	
20	14⅝	SubProGs 1	7	8	16⅞	16¾	16⅞+	⅛
9	6⅛	SuCrest .30	4	33	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
17½	13¼	Sun Chm .40		x21	18	17½	18 +	1
31⅛	26⅛	SunOil 1.12r	7	396	29	28½	29 +	¾
35⅝	33⅜	Sun O pf2.25		512	33½	33	33⅝+	½
28¼	20⅝	Sunbeam 1	13	210	27	26⅝	27 +	⅜
25⅝	10	Sundstrd .80	8	256	25⅝	23¾	25 +	1¼
12¼	9¾	SunshMg .36	17	133	12¾	12⅛	12½+	⅜
29½	24⅝	SupVal 1.10	8	38	27¾	27⅛	27⅝+	⅜
203	163½	SuprOil 1.80	10	50	166	162	165 +	¾
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .20	21	104	6¼	6	6 —	⅜
40¼	19	Superscpe	13	63	38¾	38⅛	38½+	½
5½	4	Sutro Mtg		12	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
17¾	10⅝	Swank .60a	9	92	15⅞	14⅞	15⅞+	⅝
22½	16¼	Sybron .84	11	51	22	21	22 +	1
40¼	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		3	40¼	39½	39½—	¾
7¾	5¾	Systron Don	12	41	6¾	6½	6¾+	⅜
		T						
28⅝	20¾	TaftBrd .80	10	6	26	25⅞	26 +	⅜
1⅝	1⅛	Talcott Nat		16	4	3⅞	4 +	⅜
10	6⅝	Talley .60	7	116	9¼	9	9¼+	⅛
12	8⅞	Talley pfB 1		6	11⅝	11¼	11¼—	⅛
19	16⅛	TampEl 1.04	8	1019	16⅛	16	16¼—	⅛
47⅛	26½	Tandy Corp	16	348	45⅛	44⅝	45⅛+	¾
21¾	13½	Tandycrft	10	79	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅝
11¼	5⅞	Tappan .20		269	12¼	11½	12 +	⅞
46⅛	18	Technicare	25	299	39⅝	38½	38¾+	¾
7	5	Technicolr	10	42	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
19⅛	9⅝	Technicon	14	611	13⅝	13	13 —	1½
60½	44¼	Tektronx .24	17	18	54¾	53½	54½+	¾
10⅝	5¼	Telecor .30	11	30	9½	9⅜	9¼+	⅛
53¾	22½	Teledyn .32t	8	548	52⅝	51½	51½—	⅞
65¾	62	Teledyn pf 6		13	85	82½	84 +	½
10½	5¾	Teleprmpt		4103	11¼	10¼	10⅝+	⅜
4⅞	1⅞	Telex Cp	18	239	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
29⅞	26½	Tennco 1.76	7	611	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	
110¼	98⅛	Tennc pf8.50		2	98	97¾	97¾—	1½
18⅛	13⅞	TesoroPet 1	5	185	15¾	15½	15½—	⅛
31⅝	25⅝	Tesor pf2.16		99	27¼	26⅞	27	
27	23⅞	Texaco 2	8	1144	25⅛	24⅝	25 +	¼
38⅞	34½	TexComm 1	12	x18	37¾	37	37¼+	¼
34⅝	28¾	TexETr 1.70	7	69	31⅞	31½	31½	
29⅞	28	TxET pf2.87		62	28⅝	27¾	28½—	½
35⅝	29	TexGsT 1.88	8	73	33¼	32⅝	33¼+	⅝
34⅝	28½	TxGs pf1.50		1	32½	32½	32½+	1⅛
35⅞	28	Texcsif 1.20	10	32	34½	32⅝	32¾+	¼
14¼	11⅞	Texasind 1b	11	9	13⅞	13¾	13¾—	⅛
124	93¼	TexInst 1	42	192	116	113⅛	115 +	1⅛
8¼	5¾	Texas Intl	7	90	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
19⅛	13	TexOGs .01b	8	92	15⅛	14⅝	15	
22¼	18¼	TexUtl 1.32	9	x272	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞—	⅛
9⅛	7⅞	Texfl Ind		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
27¼	20⅞	Textron 1.10	11	133	27	26⅝	27 +	½
25⅝	19½	Textr pf1.40		4	25	25	25	⅛
17⅞	12⅝	Thiokol .70	7	50	16⅝	15⅝	16½+	⅝
42½	33	ThomBet .76	23	x153	39	38¾	38⅞+	¼
13⅞	7⅛	Thomln .40b	20	x42	10⅝	13⅛	10¼+	⅛
13⅞	7⅛	ThomJW .50	10	67	11⅞	11¼	11¾—	⅛
8⅝	6⅝	ThriftDg .40	13	22	8⅛	8	8⅛	
15⅝	12⅛	TI Corp	21	44	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
34⅛	28½	TidwatM .70	6	2	32¼	32	32¼+	¼
19	13⅛	TigerInt .40	13	189	16⅛	17¼	16⅝+	½
69½	62⅛	TimeInc 2	14	38	64½	63¼	64¼+	½
23	18⅛	TimeMir .60	14	304	21	20¾	21 +	½
53¾	36¼	Timkn 2.20a	10	49	52⅞	52½	52⅝—	⅜
13⅞	10½	Tish Rlty		6	12⅝	12½	12½—	¼
6½	4⅛	TobinP .15e		5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝—	¼
14	7¾	Todd Shipyd		22	12⅞	12¼	12⅞+	1
25⅛	22⅛	TolEdis 2.12	7	55	23⅛	22¾	23 —	¼
15⅞	10½	TonkaCp .40	9	x22	16⅛	17⅛	16⅛+	⅛
8¼	6⅛	ToolRol .40b	23	10	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
27⅛	19½	TraneCo .96	10	26	26⅞	26⅛	26½+	¼
35¾	29¼	TranUn 1.60	20	80	33¼	32¾	33	
14⅞	7½	Trans W Air		295	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
15½	11⅛	TWA pf 2		4	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	
11⅞	8¼	Transam .62	9	529	11	10⅞	10¾+	⅛
22⅞	21⅛	TranInc 1.92		7	22	21⅞	21⅞	
11⅞	8⅛	Transco .80	5	86	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
10		Transcn .45	12	10	9½	9¼	9⅛+	⅛
10⅛	6¾	TranOhF .20	6	82	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
25	16⅞	Tranwy 1.40	9	110	24	22⅞	24 +	1
30⅛	25	Travlrs 1.08	13	217	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝+	⅝
10⅝	6⅝	TRE Corp		779	11	10⅛	10⅞+	⅛
21¾	18½	TriCon 1.52a		50	21⅛	21	21⅛	
15½	10⅛	Trianind .90	5	8	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝—	⅛
12½	6½	Triang Pac		9	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
33	26⅛	TrinityInd 1	5	30	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞—	⅛
30½	25	Tropican .20	19	30	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
35⅛	26⅝	TRW In 1.20	12	108	34⅛	34	34⅛+	½
71⅛	58	TRW pf4.50		4	69	69	69 —	½
8	63¾	TRW pf4.40		3	79½	79	79½+	1⅛
13½	12	TucsonG .96	8	125	13	12¾	12⅞+	⅛
16	10⅝	TwenCen .50	6	129	10¼	13⅝	13¾+	¼
17⅝	1½	TycoLb .20e	12	66	16⅝	16	16⅛	
36⅝	20⅝	TylerCp .80	6	20	33⅝	33⅜	33½+	⅛
		U						
29⅞	24⅝	UAL nc .60		483	25½	24⅞	25⅛+	⅛
29½	24¾	UAL pf.40		1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
16⅞	13½	UGI Cp 1.40	7	2	15¾	15¼	15⅛+	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	UMC Ind 1	10	32	13⅞	10½	13⅝—	¼
2⅝	1¼	UMET Tr		12	2⅛	2	2	
11¾	7⅝	Unarco .50	7	35	11⅛	11	11⅛+	½
49	45	UniNV 2.92e	9	1	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝+	1
10½	8⅛	UnBancp .84	9	45	9¾	9½	9½	
100¾	70½	U Camp 2.40	17	139	98⅝	97⅛	98⅛+	1⅝
76¾	60⅝	UnCarb 2.50	12	231	74⅝	73¾	73⅞+	⅛
7⅞	6⅛	Un Commrc		12	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
9⅛	4⅞	Union Corp	29	108	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅝
14⅞	13¼	Un Elec 1.28	7	144	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	
80⅜	72	UnEl pf.44		71	77	77	77 —	3
51⅛	44	UnE pf4.50		z60	49¾	49¾	49¾	
28⅝	26¼	UnEl pf2.72		15	28	27⅝	27¾—	⅛
6	5	Un Fidelity	19	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
47⅝	40⅞	UnOCal 1.98	6	181	42⅝	42	42¼	
82	52½	UOCa pf2.50		9	54⅛	54	54⅛	
80½	76	UPacCp 2.80	12	380	78¼	77¾	77⅞—	⅛
14	13⅛	UnPac pf.47		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Uniona Inc		50	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10½	7⅝	Uniroyal .50	12	366	9⅝	9¼	9½	
82¾	71	Uniryal pf 8		z70	79	79	79 —	1
9⅝	5⅛	Unit Brands	12	68	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
11⅛	6⅝	UnBrnd pfA		11	10⅞	10¾	10½+	¼
9	7⅛	UnitCp .72e		21	8½	8¼	8¼—	¼
8⅝	5¾	U FinCal .20	6	66	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
19½	14	UGasP 1.32	5	101	18⅛	17⅝	17¾—	⅛
13¾	7¾	Un Guarnty	106	58	11¾	11⅛	11⅝+	¼
25½	22⅛	U Illum 2.32	6	25	24⅛	23¾	23¾	
13¾	9⅝	Unitind .50	6	10	11¾	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
8	6⅛	Unitin pf.42		2	7¾	7½	7½	
7½	4⅛	Unitinn .10	9	17	6⅝	6⅛	6½	
11⅞	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	7	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
18⅛	14⅛	UnitMM .80		45	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	
22⅞	15⅝	Un Nuclr	22	128	18⅞	18¼	18¼+	¾
2	1⅛	UnitPk Min		20	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	¼
13¾	10¼	UnitRefg .48	4	19	12	11¾	12 +	¼
40⅜	32½	USFldG 2.48	15	x142	38	37½	38 +	½
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		10	17½	17	17¼+	⅜
22¾	16¾	USGyps 1.60	14	184	22⅝	22	22⅛+	½
27	22½	USGy pf1.80		15	25	25	25	
8¼	5¼	US Hom .16	24	91	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝+	¼
5¾	3⅝	US Ind .20		3581	6⅝	5⅝	6½+	1⅛
12¼	6⅞	USLeasg .28	6	59	10⅛	9¾	10 +	¼
3⅝	2	US RltyInv		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
34½	19¼	US Shoe .95	10	423	33¼	32⅝	33 +	⅜
83¾	65	US Stl 2.80	8	1073	85¼	83½	84¾+	1¼
21¾	19⅝	US Tobac 1	11	6	20¾	20⅝	20¾+	⅛
60	46⅝	UnTech 2.30	8	292	58⅝	58	58⅝+	½
139	113½	UnTech pf 8		1	135	135	135	
17	14¼	UnitTel 1.12	10	180	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	UniTel wt		13	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
22½	18¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		7	21⅞	21½	21⅞+	⅛
24½	22	UnTel pf1.50		1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞—	⅜
9⅝	4½	Unitrod .05e	17	65	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
45	31	Univar 1.68	7	48	40½	38½	39½—	1½
15⅛	14	Univar wi		13	13⅛	13¼	13¼—	¼
24½	18½	UnLeaf 1.12	6	8	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
13⅝	10	UOP		64	11¼	11	11 —	⅛
48½	39¼	Upjohn .96	18	322	41½	40	40¼—	1¾
15¼	11⅛	USLIFE .32	6	136	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛+	⅝
11⅛	9⅞	UslifeF .96a	11	4	11⅛	11	11	
29½	24⅛	USM stp1.20	9	24	28⅝	28½	28⅝+	⅜
34½	27¾	USM pf2.10		7	33¼	33½	33¼+	⅝
29	23	USM pf1.50		z200	28	28	28	
56	46⅜	UtahInt 1a	11	172	49⅝	48⅝	49½+	⅞
31	27⅞	UtahPL 2.40	8	44	28⅞	28⅝	28¾+	⅛
31⅞	29⅛	UtPL pf2.80		28	30⅛	30¼	30⅛	
29⅞	19⅝	UV Ind 1b	5	107	28⅜	27½	28⅛+	⅝
		V						
19½	13⅝	Vallylnd .80	5	30	17½	17	17¼	
17¼	12	Varian .20	14	238	16½	15¾	16¼+	⅝
21⅜	15½	Veeder .80	22	21	20¾	20⅜	20⅜—	⅛
6⅝	3¼	Vendo Co		16	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
7	4⅝	Venice .20	331	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
14¼	12¼	VestSe 1.31e		19	14	13⅝	13⅞	
31	20⅝	Velco Offsh	7	306	21⅞	21⅝	21¾+	¼
28¾	23⅝	VF Cp 1.10	10	12	25⅞	25⅝	25¾—	⅛
11¾	7⅝	Viacom Int	14	305	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
7½	3⅞	Victor Comp		50	7¼	7	7⅛—	⅛
14⅞	12⅛	VaEPw 1.18	7	501	12⅞	12¾	12¾—	⅛
81	72¼	VaEP pf7.72		z290	79½	77	78 —	1
80½	72½	VE 72 pf7.72		z60	76¼	76	76 —	¼
80	74	VaEP pf7.45		z50	74¾	74½	74¾—	¼
56½	49	VaEP pf 5		z40	53	52	52	
30¾	27⅝	VaEP pf2.90		6	29¼	29⅛	29¼+	⅜
8⅛	4⅞	Vornado Inc	23	44	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
17⅞	11½	VSI Corp .68	8	7	17¾	17½	17½—	⅛
42¼	30⅝	VulcMat 2	8	10	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝—	¼
		W						
25⅝	18⅛	Wachova .76	9	8	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞+	¼
54	39½	Wach pf2.20		6	49½	48⅞	49 +	⅜
5⅛	2¾	Wach Rlty		17	4½	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	Walgreen 1	10	12	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
33¼	28⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	11	x5	32½	32⅛	32½—	⅛
24⅞	18⅛	WallBus .60	10	5	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	
18¼	11½	WallMu .80a	8	25	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	
16⅝	12⅝	WalMart .08	24	33	15½	15¼	15⅝—	⅛
19⅞	10¼	WangL .10	20	26	18⅝	18	18⅝—	⅛
10⅜	8½	WardFd .47	17	12	10	10	10 —	⅛
12½	8⅞	Warnaco .80		13	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
24½	20½	Wrnc pf1.50		1	25	25	25 +	½
23⅞	17½	WrnCom .60	44	173	23⅝	23¼	23½+	⅛
82¼	63½	WrnC pf4.25		2	81	80½	81 +	½
38½	31⅞	WarnerL .92	15	921	32⅝	30⅞	31¾—	¼
28⅞	16⅛	Warn S 1.20	16	16	27	26⅝	26⅞+	¼
20	18⅛	WashGs 1.88	10	14	19	18¾	18⅝—	⅜
15	10⅝	WashNat .80	8	4	15	15	15	
31¼	25¼	WasN pf2.50		1	31½	31½	31½+	½
17½	12¼	WashStl 1	11	3	16⅞	16¾	16¾—	⅛
22⅛	19¼	WasWat 1.56	8	20	20⅝	20¼	20⅝+	⅜
9¾	6⅞	Waste Mgnt	10	31	9	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
35⅞	25	WatkinJ .32	14	42	32⅝	32	32½	
8⅛	4⅞	WayGos .40	19	15	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	¼
18½	14½	WayG pf1.60		1	18	18	18 +	⅛
7	4	Wean Unit	5	47	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
18¾	13⅞	Wea pf2.52k		12	16¾	16¾	16¾	
9	5½	Weathrd .40	12	11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Webb Del E	16	65	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
11¾	6¼	WelMcL .60	45	7	10½	10¼	10¼—	¼
22⅞	19⅛	WelsMkt .72	8	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	½
20¼	15⅝	WellFgo .96	7	192	19	18⅝	18⅞—	⅛
8⅛	5⅝	WellFM .05e		49	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
15⅛	10	WescoF .70	8	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼+	¼
25¼	21⅛	WstclTr 1.80	8	12	24¼	24	24¼+	½
41	35	WstPtPep 2	9	34	38½	38¼	38½+	⅛
11⅞	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	31	73	10⅝	10⅜	10½+	⅛
22¾	17¾	WnBnc 1.40	6	x59	20⅝	20¼	20⅝+	¼
15½	11¾	WnNoA .20r	4	47	12¾	12½	12⅝—	⅛
12⅞	6	Wn Pac Ind	11	430	13	12⅝	12⅞+	¼
18¼	12¾	WnPubl .80b	7	187	17¾	17⅛	17⅝+	⅞
19⅞	15⅝	WUnion 1.40	8	x72	18⅛	17¾	17⅞+	¼
50	44	WnUn pf4.60		3	47¾	47¼	47⅛—	¾
55	45	WnUn pf4.90		1	52	52	52 +	1
18⅛	13	WestgEl .97	9	1250	17⅛	16¾	17 +	⅛
47	43½	Westg pf3.80		z80	46	46	46 +	1
47½	32½	Wstvco 1.50	12	163	45⅝	44½	44⅝—	½
23¼	16⅝	Weybrg 1.28	10	15	24	23½	23¾+	⅜
45¾	37	Weyerhr .80	28	534	43⅝	42⅞	43⅛+	⅜
65	55¼	Weyr pf2.80		27	59⅞	59½	59⅞+	¼
22⅞	18⅝	WhelFr .40a	12	98	21¾	21⅝	21¾+	⅛
23½	16⅝	WheelPit Stl		63	22⅝	21	22⅛+	1½
48¾	44⅛	WhelPit pf 5		z110	48½	47¾	47¾—	¼
34¼	24¾	Whirlpol .80	19	117	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛—	¼
25½	19½	WhitCon .90	6	534	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
36½	34¾	WhitC pfC 3		2	36⅞	36	36	
9⅛	6¼	White Mot		88	7¾	7½	7½	
5¾	3	Whittaker	43	3490	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛+	⅜
13⅝	9⅛	Wickes .50r		222	11½	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
6⅝	4	WiebdtSt .28	12	x2	5½	5½	5½	
29	24⅝	WillmsCos 1	5	142	27¾	27⅛	27⅝+	½
50½	45	Wilms pf.80		2	48½	48½	48½—	1
7½	5⅝	WilshrO .10e	10	23	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
41¾	38¼	WinnDx 1.44	15	40	41	40½	40⅝—	¼
9½	5⅛	Winnebago		261	8¼	7¾	8 +	¼
30	25½	WiscEl 1.92	10	38	26⅞	26¼	26½+	¼
19¾	17	WisGas 1.70	9	21	17⅞	17⅝	17¾+	⅛
28¼	25⅝	WisG pf2.55		1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
18½	16⅛	WiscPS 1.38	8	58	17¼	16⅞	16⅞+	¼
29½	20½	Witco 1.20	11	48	27¾	27½	27¾+	¼
6⅝	3⅞	WolvrW .05e	23	214	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅜
19½	13	Wometco .60	9	6	17¾	17⅝	17¾+	⅛
10⅝	5½	WoodCp .07e	4	42	8¼	8	8¼+	¼
19½	13⅝	Woods Pet	6	14	17¼	17¼	17¼+	⅛
25⅛	21¾	Wolwth 1.20	9	204	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞—	⅜
38	32¼	Wolw pf2.20		15	34½	34⅛	34½—	⅛
6¾	4	World Airw	8	14	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
71⅞	65	Wrigly 2.40a	9	1	65	65	65	
9½	5¾	Wurlitzr .05e	57	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Wyly Corp		263	6¼	5⅞	6	
		X						
68⅜	50⅜	XeroxCp 1	21	1119	64½	62⅝	63⅞+	1½
11¾	7⅛	Xtra Inc	89	41	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	¼
		Y						
10⅝	6¼	Yates Ind		23	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	½
11⅝	9¼	YngSDr .60a	6	18	10⅛	10½	10⅝	
		Z						
25⅛	21	ZaleCorp .80	8	17	22	21¾	21¾	
14⅜	11⅛	Zapata .30b	3	69	12¾	12½	12⅝+	⅛

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 8

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¼	4⅝	AAV Cos .28	6	9	8⅛	7¾	8⅛+	½
2⅝	1⅝	Acme Prec	9	6	2⅜	2¼	2⅜—	⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Action .15e	7	45	7½	7⅛	7⅜+	⅜
5⅝	2	Adam Russl	14	159	5⅜	5	5¼—	⅛
1¾	11-16	ADM Indust		12	1⅞	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
6⅞	4	A&EPlast P	6	69	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
2		Aegis Corp	10	30	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
8¾	4⅝	AeroFlo .15e	4	2	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	
3½	1⅞	Aeronca Inc	16	8	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
¾	1-16	Affil Cap wt		10	5-16	5-16	5-16+	1-16
8¼	4⅞	Affil Hsp .24	7	11	7	6⅞	7 —	¼
10⅞	6¾	Affil Pub .48	7	7	10½	10½	10½	
5⅝	3⅝	After Six .16	6	x2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	¼
4⅝	3	Aiken Ind	10	6	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
13½	6⅝	AirpxEl .40e	8	4	11¾	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
6¾	4⅝	Alaska Airl	4	77	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
3¼	2⅝	Alba Waldn	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	6⅝	Alcolac .15e	8	13	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Alleghy Airl		63	6½	6⅛	6½+	¼
3⅞	1⅝	AllegA wtO		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7	4⅞	Alleg Cp wt		7	6¼	6¼	6¼	
7¼	5½	AllianT .36e	5	4	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
2	1	AlldArt Ind		69	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
1⅞	1	Alpha Ind		5	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
5¼	3¾	Altamil Cp	6	3	5	5	5	
2	11-16	Altec Corp	15	35	1⅝	1½	1½	
7⅞	4	Altec Crp pf		2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
11⅞	8¼	AlterFds .50	6	66	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
48¼	44½	Alcoa pf3.75		y1550	45⅛	43½	45¼+	½
10⅞	7⅝	AMAX wt		23	9⅛	9	9	
¾	¼	AHessLL wt		43	¼	¼	¼	
4⅛	2½	Am Agroncs		13	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
8½	6	AmBiltrt .50	7	5	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
7	5	AControl .44	13	7	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
11¼	8¾	A GarPd .34	7	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅛	5½	AmInt Plct	5	18	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
4⅝	3¾	A Israel .25r	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
16⅝	14½	AMaizeA .40	5	32	15	14⅝	15 +	½
15⅞	13⅞	AMaizeB .40	4	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
51⅞	36	Am Mf 2.70e	5	1	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝—	½
6½	3⅝	AmMot Inns		19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
34	30	AmPetrof 2	8	10	31⅞	31½	31½—	⅜
2⅛	15-16	Am Plan Cp		4	2	2	2	
8⅛	4⅝	A Precs .20a	8	84	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞—	¼
7	3⅝	A SafEq .11t	8	32	6½	6¼	6¼—	¼
15	10¼	AmSci Eng	30	120	12⅝	11⅛	12¼	
3⅞	2⅝	AmTech Ind	363	18	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
3	1⅛	AmTrain Sv	20	15	2	2	2 +	⅛
10⅝	9	AmUtilS .72		1	9¾	9⅝	9¾—	⅛
16⅝	7⅝	AMIC Cp	11	47	15⅝	14¾	15⅛+	⅝
5½	3¼	AndreR .28e	10	7	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
2⅞	2⅛	Anglo C .12e	9	34	2⅝	2⅝	2¾+	¼
6⅝	3½	Anken .12	10	3	5½	5½	5½	
8⅝	4⅝	Anthony .19t	8	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3¼	1½	Appild Data	43	10	3	3	3	
23	17⅝	Aqalt Ca .30	19	1	23¼	23¼	23¼+	¼
7⅛	4⅞	Ariz CL .10e		37	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛—	⅛
6	4⅝	ArzCol pf.48		20	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
4½	1⅝	Armac Ent		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18½	11⅝	ArminCp .12	7	90	18¼	17½	17⅝+	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Arrow Elect	7	10	5¼	4⅞	5¼+	½
12¾	7¼	Arwood .40e	5	9	12½	12¼	12½	
10½	7⅝	Asamera .25	6	28	8½	8⅜	8½+	⅛
11¼	9	AshlOC .20a	8	32	10	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
2⅝	⅝	Askin Svc	5	7	1⅞	1½	1½—	⅛
12¼	8⅝	Aspro .50a	6	27	11	10¾	10⅞+	⅛
4	2½	Astrex Inc	54	9	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
6	3¼	Atalafle	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
1½	¾	Atco Ind	69	2	1⅝	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
1⅞	⅞	ATI Inc		12	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
1⅛	⅝	AtlcoMtg wt		2	15-16	15-16	15-16—	1-16
3¼	1⅝	Atl Richf wt		18	1⅞	1⅝	1¾—	⅛
6¼	4¼	AtlCMB .09e	11	71	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	¼
2½	1⅝	Atlas Cp wt		47	2⅜	2¼	2¼+	⅛
16½	12⅞	Augatinc .15	17	16	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
15⅝	11⅝	Austral Oil	13	37	13⅞	13⅝	13¾+	⅛
11	7	Auto Train	4	80	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅛
5	2¼	Auto Bldg		7	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
9½	2⅝	Autmat Rad	72	8	8¼	8⅛	8⅝+	½
16¾	12½	AVC Cp .20e	4	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
4	2	AVEMC .07	8	12	3⅞	3⅝	3¾—	⅛
25⅝	21	Avondal 1.20	15	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
8½	4⅛	AVX Corp	11	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅜
5⅝	3¼	Aydin Cp	6	16	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	¼
		B						
10	6	BadgerMt .50	9	4	9	8⅝	9 +	⅜
6⅛	4	BakerM .15t	8	1	5¾	5¾	5¾—	⅛
13	12	BaldorEl .20	9	x9	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
6	5	BaldwS .32a		6	5¾	5¾	5¾—	⅛
16½	12⅞	BanFd 1.12e		6	15¼	15½	15⅛+	⅛
1⅛	⅝	BangPun wt		75	1	1	1	
9½	6¼	BanstrCH Lf	11	41	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3⅞	Banner .06	6	39	5⅜	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
3⅞	2¼	BarcoCa .12	8	3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
5¼	2⅝	Barnes Eng		14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
7¾	6⅝	Barnwel Ind	32	10	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	
9⅝	4¼	Barry R .24t	10	29	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛+	⅜
6⅞	5⅝	BarryWr .40	7	13	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
1¼	½	Bartell Med		10	1	⅞	⅞	
3⅝	2	Bartons Cdy		10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
2¼	1¼	Baruch Fost	31	12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
3¼	1⅛	Barwick ET		33	3	2¾	2⅝—	⅛
4	2	Bell Ind .08	9	46	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
6	3⅝	Benrus Crp	8	14	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
3⅞	2½	Berg Ent		25	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
13½	6⅛	Berg Bruns	19	372	13⅞	12⅞	13⅝+	⅛
22¼	13	Brg B pf1.15		87	22⅞	21⅞	22½+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	BernzOma		58	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Bertea .21	7	5	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3¾	BervenC .12		25	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
4	3⅛	BethCp .10e	10	3	4	4	4	
2⅝	1⅝	Beverly Enf	28	24	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
14¼	9¼	Bic Pen .36	12	9	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛+	½
29½	24⅝	Big Ber 1.32	6	5	29⅛	29	29 —	¼
9⅝	5⅝	BigDad .20e	7	14	7	7	7	
14⅝	11	BinkMf .80a	6	x1	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛
15⅝	11¾	BinnySm .72	7	18	14¾	14½	14⅝+	½
6¾	4½	Biessng .05e	8	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	¼
3½	2⅝	Blount .10e	7	x13	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
5¼	3⅝	Bluebird Inc	6	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
9¼	5¼	Bodin Ap .40	10	11	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
9	6½	BoltBer .20		15	9Mt	8⅛	9⅛+	⅛
15⅝	9½	Bowne .24	8	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
19¼	15	BowVall .10	68	33	17⅞	17¼	17⅜+	⅛
17⅞	12¾	BradRa .10e	6	27	14½	13¾	14⅛+	¾
14⅝	7¾	BradfdC .20	13	85	14	13⅝	13½+	⅜
5⅞	2¾	Branch .20	11	3	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
13¾	7½	BranifAr wt		14	13	12¾	13 +	⅛
13	11	Brascan A 1	4	16	12⅞	12½	12½	
18⅞	15	BraunEn .60	11	19	20⅛	19¾	9⅞+	1½
3¾	2¼	Breeze Corp		1	3½	3½	3½	
18⅝	15⅝	BrewerC .80	11	21	18⅛	17⅝	17¾—	¼
3⅞	2⅛	BroDart Ind	7	48	4	3⅞	4 +	⅜
14⅞	9	BrooksP .28	5	17	12¾	12¼	12½+	¼
4⅞	2¼	BrownCo wt		38	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
15¾	12	BrnF B .52b	9	4	14¾	14¾	14¾—	¼
5	4⅝	BrwnF pf.40		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅝	9-16	BRT Rl .30e		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3-16	1-16	BRT Rlt wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛—	1-16
2⅝	1⅛	BTU Eng	23	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
3	2⅛	Buehler Cp	9	6	2¾	2⅝	2¾+	¼
11⅞	6⅝	Buell Ind .40	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	¼
16½	12¾	Bundy 1.08	10	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞+	¼
5⅝	3⅝	Burgess Ind	7	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
12	9⅛	BurnsInt .60	8	24	10⅝	10	10⅝	
12⅝	8	ButlerInt .50	5	24	10⅝	10¼	11⅛+	¼
30¼	19⅝	Buttes G Oil	6	161	27	26	26 —	⅜
		C						
8⅝	5½	Cablcom Gn	8	56	9	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅝	4⅛	CagleA .05e	4	16	6¼	5⅞	6¼+	⅜
16⅛	10⅞	Caldor .25	11	55	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝+	⅜
6⅝	3⅝	Calcomp		96	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
5	2⅝	Cal Life Cp	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
15	8⅝	Cal PrCm 1	15	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
8⅝	7⅛	Camco Inc	7	6	8	7⅞	7⅞—	½
4⅝	3 5-16	CaChbA .25e	7		4⅛	4 3-16	4⅛+	1-16
14	10⅝	Campin .40b	5	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
3⅝	2⅝	CdnExp GO	11	26	3 7-16	3⅝	3⅝—	
6½	4⅞	Cdn Homstd	18	10	6⅜	5⅞	6 +	⅛
5	3 15-16	CdnMarc .20	7	2	4 9-16	4 9-16	4 9-16	
6⅝	5¼	Cdn Merrill	21	19	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
12⅞	9⅞	CdnOcc .50e	8	2	10⅝	12½	12½	
45¼	40	Cdn SuperOil	10	302	42	41½	41½—	⅜
3½	2⅛	Canoga .10e	15	10	3¼	3¼	3⅛—	⅛
3¼	1	Capehart Cp		49	3⅛	3	3	
4	2⅝	CapitlFd .16		11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
23½	17¾	Carbon .80a	5	80	22½	2	22 +	½
7⅝	5¼	Caressa .30	7	205	7½	7	7 +	⅜
75	64	Carnal 1.40	15	75	70⅝	69⅝	70⅛+	⅛
13¼	11⅞	CaroPlpt 1	7	11	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
½		Carr wt		35	⅜	⅜	⅜	
4⅞	2	Carrols Dev		401	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
20⅝	14⅝	Castle AM 1	4	8	20	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
16½	13⅞	CasFd .20a		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
2¼	1½	Castleton In	9	7	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
1⅝	⅝	Cavitrn .10e	10	31	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	1⅛	CDI Corp	14	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅝	CelluCraft	17	3	2	1⅞	2	
38⅝	34⅝	CenM pf3.50		z250	37¼	37¼	37¼	
5⅞	4⅛	CentSec .35e	h	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
19⅝	19	CerM pf2.25		107	19⅛	19	19	
2⅝	1⅛	Certified Cp		2	2	2		
1⅝	⅝	Certron Cp		71	1⅛	1	1	
2¼	1¼	Catec Corp	20	23	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
5⅝	2⅞	ChadMill .40	14	5	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅜
6¼	3⅝	Champ Hom		655	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
9	6¾	CHB Food	5	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
20¼	15⅝	ChiRivt 1.60	18	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
2½	1	Chicken Unl		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
15⅜	1⅛	Child World	16	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
3	1⅛	Christian Co	13	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Cinerama		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	5¼	Circle K .32	6	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
7¼	4⅝	Citation .40		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1½	1	Citiz Firl		5	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅞	7¼	CityGsFl .60	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17⅛	8⅞	CK Pet .05e	10	169	16⅞	16¼	16 —	⅝
3¼	1⅝	ClarkC .10e	9	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
12¼	8	Clark Gr .30	9	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	p
10	6⅝	Clarkson .16	7	35	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Clausng .48a	4	10	9¼	9¼	9¼	
4⅛	2½	CMI Corp	5	121	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
1	9-16	CMI Inv wf		9	11-16	9-16	11-16+	1-16
3½	2⅝	CMT In Inc	16	1	3	3	3 —	⅛
30⅝	22⅝	Coachm .20e	11	67	30⅝	30	30⅝+	⅞
6⅝	3⅝	CoffMat .15r	16	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	ColeNat .60	9	15	12⅝	12¼	12⅛—	⅛
19½	12⅝	Coleman .52	22	46	18⅝	18½	18⅝+	⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Colon Coml		15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	3⅞	ColwellC .28	14	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
17¼	13	Cmbustn Eq	10	38	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝+	½
38½	33¼	Cominco .3e	9	10	38½	38⅝	38⅝—	
3⅝	2⅝	Com Grp .14	5	11	3¼	3¼	3½	
12⅝	10⅛	ComAlt .30e	8	11	12	12	12	
15¼	11⅞	ComIMtl .60	5	20	15½	15⅛	15⅜	
6⅝	3⅞	Comdor BM		4	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	¼
10⅞	6⅝	CoPsycC .20	8	17	10⅝	10⅜	10¼+	¼
20	15⅝	ComPS 1.52	8	4	17½	17¼	17¼—	
6¼	4	Compo Ind		4	5	4¾	5 +	½
2⅝	1⅝	CompuDyn	9	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3	11-16	Comput Inst		4	2½	2⅝	2⅝—	
2½	1⅝	Comput Inv		5	1⅝	1⅝	1 +	⅛
12½	6⅝	Conchem .40	39	3	11	11	11 +	⅛
15	4⅝	Concrd Fab	5	230	16⅝	15⅝	15½+	½
10⅝	5⅝	Condec Crp	5	27	9⅝	9	9⅝+	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Connlly Con	6	6	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Conroy .05e		7	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
8⅞	6¼	Con Oil Gas	9	40	8¼	8⅛	8¼—	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Cons Ref .60	10	3	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3½	Consyne Cp	11	66	7⅛	6⅞	7	
1⅞	⅞	Cont Mater		7	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
½	5-16	Conf Tel wt		22	9-16	½	½—	
8⅝	5⅝	Cook El .40	9	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	⅛
20⅝	15⅝	Cook Ind .40	4	8	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
14⅝	11⅛	CookPV .40	7	3	12	11⅞	12 —	⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Cordon Intl		16	4	3⅞	4	
11¼	9	Core Labs	7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
24⅝	19⅝	CorrBlk 1.20	0	16	24	23⅝	23⅝	
3⅞	1⅞	Cosco Inc		1	3⅝		3⅝	
3⅝	3	Courtld .11e		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	1-16
11-16	3-16	Cousins wt		1	½	½	½+	⅛
18⅝	13	CoxCbl Com	24	19	19	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
14⅛	8¼	Craig .05e	8	111	13¾	13⅛	13⅝+	⅜
6	3⅝	CramrE .13t	586	66	6	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
16	12	Crompton		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
35½	31	cross AT .92	3	3	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
25	15½	CwnCPT .60r	4	33	24¼	23½	23⅞+	¼
7⅛	5⅛	CrutcR .35e	8	32	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
8⅞	7⅝	CrystlO .40e		17	8⅝	8	8 —	⅛
9⅝	6⅞	CSE Cp .40	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
13	6⅝	Cubic Cp .22	11	x113	13	12	13 +	⅜
4	1½	Curtis Math	19	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
		D						
6	3⅝	Damson Oil	24	16	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
20	12⅝	Danielin .14	8	6	19¾	18⅝	18¾—	½
43½	32⅝	Data Dcumt	7	4	40	39⅝	40 +	⅜
11⅞	4⅝	Dataprod	12	281	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
7	5½	DayMin .10e		51	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
15-16	⅜	DCL Inc		28	13-16	¾	¾+	1-16
5⅛	4⅝	DeJurA .10e		8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
13¾	9¼	Del Labs .28	8	22	13⅝	13¼	13¼—	⅛
1¼	7-16	DeltaCp Am		13	1⅛	1	1	
9	6⅝	Deltn Fd .54	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
10⅞	7	Den Tel Ez	11	104	10½	9⅝	10⅛+	⅞
2⅝	1	Designcr Jw		3	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
6	3	Dcey Cp Am		57	6⅛	5¾	6	
5	3¼	Diebold VC		7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅝	5⅛	Digicon Inc	7	65	6⅛	5⅝	6⅝	
1¼	11-16	Diodes Inc		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16	12	Diversey .36	6	20	14	13½	13½	
¼	1-16	Divrsf In wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
18½	6⅝	Dixilyn .20e	4	10	8½	8½	8⅛	
37⅝	32¾	Dome Petrl	11	40	35⅝	35	35	
18¼	9	Donkeny .50	5	25	17⅝	17⅛	17½	
13⅞	9⅝	DowneyS .48	5	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
18¼	16	DraxUtl 1.20		7	17	16¾	16¾	
9½	6¼	Driver Harr		3	9⅝	9⅛	9½	
14	10¼	DrsFair .40	7	10	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
1 13-16	1 5-16	Dunlop .06e	8	7	1⅝	1 11-16	1⅝	
23⅝	17	DupbxPd .80	5	21	18¼	17⅝	18¼	
9⅝	5⅝	Dur Tst .25b	9	17	8	7⅝	7⅞	
4⅝	2½	Dynlctn .06e	9	57	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
8½	3⅝	DynAmer	15	82	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅝	5⅛	Dynell .14t	21	14	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
		E						
11	1¼	[illegible]Res 1	7	444	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
33⅝	30⅝	EasonO .30r	16	18	33	32½	33	
22⅝	17	EstrnG 1.40a	7	5	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	
6	3¼	EazorEx .20	7	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10¼	6	Ecodyne	11	20	9⅝	9½	9½	
35⅝	22⅝	EdoRon .30r	7	22	31	30⅝	30⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Edmos Cp		85	3	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	7⅝	Edo Corp	8	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
20⅝	9¼	Edwrds .40a	6	x25	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
7½	3¼	EganM .20a	6	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
9½	4⅝	EnrnhPh .10	9	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅝	4¼	ElcorCh .02e	9	10	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
6⅝	4½	El Hose .40	15	8	6½	6⅛	6½	
4⅛	1⅝	ElAudD .21t		18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	Electrog .20	8	8	12	12	12	
3⅞	1⅞	Elect Assist	11	9	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅝	7⅝	ElecEng .36	7	56	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
3¼	1¼	Elect Resch		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅝	12⅝	ElectrnicA 1	14	12	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
14¼	10⅛	ELT .10e	9	27	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
8½	6½	ErnstEC .48	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2½	1⅛	Ero Ind	21	10	1⅝	1½	1½	
6⅝	4⅞	Espey Mfg	14	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11¼	4⅝	EsqRad .30e	6	41	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	
8⅞	6⅝	EssexCh .20	7	89	8	7⅞	7⅞	
9	7⅝	EvanAr .10r	8	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5⅝	3½	Executn .23t	11	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		F						
7⅝	4	Fab Ind	6	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	
4⅝	4⅛	Fablen .40	14	2	6½	6¼	6¼	
11⅝	10½	FabriCtr .12	9	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
2⅝	1½	Fabrics Nat	12	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3	1¼	FairTex Mil		7	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	2⅝	Fairfld Nob		3	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
39⅝	28⅝	FalconS .80	5	34	35⅝	35	35	
8⅝	4⅞	FamDolr .16	14	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	Family Rec	5	3	2⅝	2½	2½	
12⅝	8⅝	FannyF .42r	14	13	10¼	9⅝	10¼	
2⅝	1¼	Fash Fabric		2	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
13	7⅝	FayDrg .06e	10	35	11⅝	11	11⅝	
3½	2	FDI Inc .01e		58	3	2⅞	3	
13	11	FedRlty 1.24	11	17	13⅛	13	13	
5⅛	4⅛	Fed Resrces		53	5⅛	5	5	
16¼	14¼	FedMart .60	5	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
11¼	8	Felmnt .12e	25	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8⅝	5	Felsway .32	6	2	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
5⅞	3½	Fidelco Gth		15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5¼	2⅝	Film Cp Am		10	4¼	4¼	4¼	
10⅝	5⅞	Filmways	8	52	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
7⅝	5½	FinGen .36b	12	18	7⅛	7	7⅛	
2⅛	15-16	Fst Hartfrd		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1½	½	Fst Rlty Inv		8	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅝	5⅝	FstSLSh .12		12	7½	7¼	7½	
4⅝	3½	Fstmark .24		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17	9⅝	FischrP .48t	11	54	15⅝	15	15	
15¼	13½	FitchbG 1.38	8	8	15	14⅝	14⅝	
6⅝	2½	Flagstaff	7	6	5	5	5	
8⅝	5⅝	Flavorland	4	20	7¼	7	7	
1¾	11-16	Flock Ind		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅞	2⅛	FlaRck .10e	58	26	3½	3½	3½	
16	9⅝	Flowers .36	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
35⅝	23⅝	FlukeJ .72t	11	14	32¾	32¼	32¾	
18⅛	13¾	Fly Dia Oil	6	98	18	17¾	17½	
5⅛	3⅝	Foodrm .15e	4	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
30¼	28	Foote pf2.20		x7	29¾	29¼	29¾	
91¼	72¾	FordCan 5a	7	z150	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞	
6⅝	4	Forest City		7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	Forest Labs	10	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	8⅞	FoxStaP .40	10	11	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
2⅞	1⅝	Franklin Rl		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10⅝	6⅝	FrankNu .32	9	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
18½	10	Frantz .64a	7	4	15¼	15	15	
21⅝	17½	Fresnillo .40	9	x5	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
5¼	3½	Friedm .18a	4	2	5	5	5	
5½	3⅝	Frier Ind		1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
10½	8½	Frigtmp .55t	9	16	10	9⅝	10	
17⅞	12⅝	Frigitronic	23	24	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	
11⅞	7⅝	Frischs .30b	8	15	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	
8	5⅝	Frontier Air	8	26	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
		G						
11¼	5⅝	Gabriel .30	10	12	10⅝	10	10⅝	
7½	4	Galaxy Cpt	13	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
3⅞	2⅛	Garcia Corp		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅞	3⅝	Garland Cp		2	5½	5R	5½	
3⅝	1⅝	Gaylord Nat		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Gaynor Stat		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
34	25⅞	Gearhart .48	8	60	31	29⅞	31	
1½	¾	Gen Bulldrs		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17	13¼	Gen Ed Svc	8	2	14	14	14	
4	1¼	G Housewar		36	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
2¼	1⅛	Gen Recrat	10	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4¼	1⅝	Gen Resrch	5	22	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
1¼	⅝	Gen Resrcs		10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3⅝	1½	Genge Inc	10	5	3	3	3	
2	1¼	Genisco Tch	10	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅛	1⅞	Geon Ind		93	2⅞	2½	2⅞	
4¼	2½	Gerber Scf		2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
17⅞	14½	GiantFd .80	5	2	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	
8⅝	6⅝	GiantYel .40	81	62	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
4	2⅝	GIT Rlt Mtg	5	12	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
6½	2½	Gladding Cp		57	6	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	2½	Glasrock Pr	47	32	4⅝	4¼	4½	
45½	27¾	Glatfelter 2	7	31	45	43⅛	45	
5⅝	3⅝	Glen Ger .16	45	3	4½	4½	4½	
13½	6⅝	GlenDis .23t	10	5	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
15⅝	10⅝	Globelnd .50	6	x37	13¼	12⅝	13¼	
12⅝	9½	Glosser .30	6	1	12	12	12	
7	5⅛	Glover .10e	17	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	

(Continued on next page.)

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Agricultural Development Bank of Iran

US $100,000,000

Six-Year Term Loan

Managed by

Iran Overseas Investment Bank Limited (Iranvest)

Co-Managed by

Bank Melli Iran, London Branch
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Midland Bank Limited
First Boston (Europe) Limited

Bank of America NT & SA
Société Générale
Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.

Provided by

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

Bank Melli Iran, London Branch
Iran Overseas Investment Bank Limited
Lloyds Bank International Limited
Midland Bank Limited
Security Pacific National Bank
Standard Chartered Bank Limited

Bank of America NT & SA
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
RBC Finance B.V.
Société Générale
Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Crédit Suisse
Midland and International Banks Limited
Union Bank, California

Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Crocker National Bank
Toronto Dominion Bank
World Banking Corporation S.A., Luxembourg

American Security and Trust Company, Washington D.C.
Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole
Groupe du Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Bank of Scotland
The Commercial Bank of Australia Limited
Mellon Bank N.A.
Société Générale de Banque, S.A.

Agent Bank

Iran Overseas Investment Bank Limited (Iranvest)

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue / March, 1976

$50,000,000
The City of Winnipeg
(Canada)

Principal and interest payable in The City of New York in lawful money of the United States of America.

Twenty Year 9¼% Debentures Due March 1, 1996

Salomon Brothers — Wood Gundy Incorporated
Richardson Securities, Inc.

The First Boston Corporation — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated — A. E. Ames & Co. Incorporated
Bell, Gouinlock & Company Incorporated — Dominion Securities Harris & Partners Inc.
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. — Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated
Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Lazard Frères & Co.
Lehman Brothers Incorporated — Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated
Reynolds Securities Inc. — Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Wertheim & Co., Inc. — White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated
Bear, Stearns & Co. — Burns Bros. and Timmins Inc. — Fry Mills Spence Inc.
Greenshields & Co Inc — McLeod, Young, Weir, Incorporated — Midland Doherty Inc.
Nesbitt Thomson Securities, Inc. — L. F. Rothschild & Co.
Shearson Hayden Stone Inc. — Shields Model Roland Securities Incorporated — Weeden & Co. Incorporated
Equitable Canada Incorporated — Pitfield, Mackay & Co., Inc.

صورة من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 8

(Continued from preceding page.)

75/76 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	3⅜	Gldblatt .24	14	x12	4½	4¼	4¼—	¼
	12½	Golden Cycl		7	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
	4⅞	GoldnW .10e	11	5	8¾	8½	8¼+	¼
	¾	Goldfield Cp	19	38	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	2⅝	Goodrich wt		63	6	5⅞	5⅞—	¼
	3½	GorinSt .10e	7	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	¼
	15	GormR .20b	8	1	16	16	16 —	¼
	⅝	Gouldinc wt		12	¾	11-16	¾	
	3	Gou'dIT .48e		11	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
	4¼	GrandA .15e	11	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞+	¼
	6⅜	GranitCh .30	6	17	10½	9¾	9¾	
	2¼	Gt Am Ind	5	8	4½	4½	4½—	¼
	3⅝	GtBasin Pet		105	3¾	3⅝	3¾—	⅛
	20⅛	Gt Lk Ch .20	19	35	37	36¼	36¼	
	4	GtScotS m10r	9	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
	2⅛	Greenman	6	8	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
	4⅝	GREIT .40	5	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	
	2⅞	Greyhd C	27	4	4⅝	4½	4½+	⅛
	5	GRI Cp .48	5	28	7⅝	7	7⅝	
	13⅝	Griesd 1.15e		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
	10	GrossTlc .70	8	1	11¾	11¾	11¾+	¼
	6⅛	Grow C .32b	9	8	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
	1⅛	Gruen Ind		28	2⅜	2	2⅜+	⅜
	1¼	GSC En .42c	18	12	1¼	1¼	1¼	
		GTI Corp		23	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
	⅛	GuardMt wt		28	⅜	5-16	⅜+	1-16
	22	GulfOilCan 1	9	51	32⅞	32	32⅛+	⅜
		H						
	⅝	Halco Prod		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
	3½	HampD .15e	5	16	5⅞	5½	5⅞+	⅛
		Handyh Ind	6	14	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
	12⅛	Hanovr Pair	27	4	13¾	13½	13½+	⅛
	8⅛	HanvrSh .55	6	1	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅜
	2⅜	HanvrSq Rlt		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
	17	Harland .32	12	10	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
	14⅝	Harmn .30b	8	101	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞+	⅜
	18⅝	HartzM .10b	14	x16	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛+	¼
	⅝	Harvey Grp		23	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
	3⅛	Hasbro Ind	25	19	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞—	¼
	6⅝	Hasting .40a	8	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	¼
	5⅛	Health Chm	10	1	10	10	10	
	3⅝	HealthM .30	6	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	¼
	1¼	Helnick .05e	11	110	3	2⅞	2⅞	
		Hellmn Mfg		24	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
	8⅛	Her Mal .48	6	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	½
	3⅛	HoG Inc .15t	8	15	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞—	⅛
	6⅞	HiShear .27e	14	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	¼
	3⅝	Highind Cap		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	¼
	3⅞	Hilthavn .32	8	9	6¼	6	6	
	9⅛	Hipimic .20	16	69	13	12⅝	12⅞+	⅜
	2	Holly Corp	5	16	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
	26⅝	HomeOA .50	10	1	34	34	34 —	⅜
	17⅝	HormelG 1	6	5	18¼	18⅛	18½	
	4⅛	Horn Hardrt		2	5¾	5¾	5¾+	⅛
	5-32	HospMfg wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
	7⅝	Hosp Mtr In	73	44	9⅞	9⅝	9½+	½
	4¼	HousRon .30	9	7	7½	7⅜	7½+	⅛
	5	House Vl .32	7	x47	6¼	6	6¼+	¼
	32⅝	HoustOilM 1	18	396	39⅝	38⅞	39⅝+	1
	2⅝	Howell .05e	4	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	¼
	27⅛	HubellA 1.40	11	5	35½	35½	35½+	¼
	28⅝	HubellB 1.40	10	3	34½	34½	34½—	¼
	4	HuckMfg .20	4	9	5⅝	5	5 —	¼
	33⅝	HudB O 1.40	10	2	38¾	38¼	38¼+	¼
	7⅞	Hudson Gen		1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
9⅝	6	Huffman .48		13	8⅞	8½	8⅝+	⅛
3⅜	2	HuntHit .05r	5	5	3⅛	3	3	
22¼	17⅜	HuskyO .80	6	x23	20⅞	20¼	20½—	⅛
5⅞	4	Hycel Inc	30	43	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛
31⅞	24½	HygradFd 1	6	12	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
		I						
8⅞	7	ICB Cp .20e	11	2	8¼	8¼	8¼+	¼
4¼	3½	ICH Cp .32t	18	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
10¼	7⅝	ICM R 1.29e	15	15	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
8½	5¼	IMC Mg .20	6	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
—	L 3¼	ImpCh .22e	9	1	7½	7½	7½—	¼
25⅞	22¼	ImpOil A .80	12	334	24	23⅝	23⅞+	¼
18⅞	9	Incoterm A	14	28	17⅝	16⅞	17⅜+	⅜
2¾	1½	Inflight Svc	6	23	2	2¼	2⅛—	⅛
5⅜	3½	Instron .20		2	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
2½	13-16	Instrum Sys		2578	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
24	8	InsSy pf.25e		57	15g	14	15½+	1½
3⅞	1⅝	Integrt Res		72	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
4⅞	2½	Intrmedco	7	7	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
10⅛	5¼	IntlAlum .30	7	125	10⅛	10¼	10⅛+	⅜
1⅜	1¼	Intl Banknot	15	72	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
23	19½	Int Cour .24	17	4	21⅛	21½	21½	
3⅛	1⅝	Int Foodsvc		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅝	1⅝	InFuneral S	6	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
17⅞	8	IntGenIn .70	4	6	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅜
3⅜	1⅞	Int Proteins		3	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
5⅞	4⅛	IntSeaw .05e	13	26	5⅝	5½	5½	
4⅛	1⅛	Int Stretch		19	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
36	29	IntSyCon .25	8	16	30⅜	30¼	30¼	
½	½	Interphoto		3	1⅛	1	1⅛	
13⅝	9⅝	Interpool	6	22	11⅞	11½	11⅞+	⅜
11⅝	5	Interway Cp		19	9⅜	9	9	
2⅞	1	Investm Fla		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅝	9¾	InvDivers A	8	24	13⅛	13¼	13½	
3⅞	2⅝	InvDivers B	8	12	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
5⅞	4	InvestRit Tr		8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
16⅞	13	Ionics Inc	17	14	16⅞	15⅞	16⅛+	⅞
9⅞	6⅞	IroqBrd .16	10	1	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
6⅝	3⅝	Irvinind .1yt	6	3	5⅞	5¼	5⅞+	⅛
1⅝	¾	ITI Corp	31	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		J						
11⅞	8½	Jaclyn .36e	6	5	10⅞	10⅜	10½+	¼
10⅛	9½	Jacobs .50e	6	2	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
8	4½	Jamswy .11t	8	6	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅜
4⅞	2	Jetronic Ind	9	80	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
20⅛	15⅞	John Pd .30	14	2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	½
4⅞	3⅛	Juniper Pet	10	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
		K						
12⅛	8	Kaiserind .26	4	x1731	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜+	⅜
7⅞	5⅞	KaneMill wt		2	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
⅞	⅜	Kavanau		6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
6½	4⅞	KenwinS .34	8	16	6⅞	6½	6⅞+	⅜
7⅜	4⅞	Ketchm .10r	6	10	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
26⅞	12⅞	Kewane .48a		62	22M	23¼	21⅞+	½
9	5⅜	Keystind .30	5	8	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
2	1⅝	Kin Ark Crp	9	92	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4	3⅝	King Optical		38	2	2	2	
8⅝	4⅞	Kingslip .20	6	6	7⅞	7¾	7⅞—	⅛
5⅞	1⅞	Kit Mfg		2	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
18½	18½	KnickT .05e	7	49	17¼	16⅞	17¼+	⅜
3	1⅝	Knott Hotel		1	3	3	3	
86¼	18⅛	Kollmor .50	14	12	26	25⅝	26	
25⅛	9½	KuhnStr .10	9	17	14⅞	14⅜	14½+	¼
		L						
4⅜	2⅜	LaBarge .06	5	3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
11⅝	7	LafyRad .26	11	118	11	10¾	10⅞+	¼
2¾	1⅜	Lake Shore	27	13	2 11-16	2 9-16	2 11-16	
5⅛	3¼	LaMaur .20	12	3	5	5	5 +	⅛
6¼	5⅜	LaPoint .80e	9	9	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	LaTour Bck	26	25	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
4½	3⅜	Laneco .08e	5	1	4	4	4	
18⅛	6⅝	LeaRon .28a	8	6	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
14⅞	6⅝	Leath Co .36	12	47	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞+	1⅛
16⅝	15⅞	LeeEntr .44	11	9	16¾	16⅜	16⅜+	¼
5⅛	3¼	Lee Pharm		2	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3	Lehigh Pres	8	22	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
15⅞	6⅝	Leigh Pr .40	10	22	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅜
9	6⅛	Levitin .20	7	1	8⅞	6½	8⅞+	⅛
7⅝	5⅛	LewisBF .24	7	x1	7	7	7 —	⅛
8⅝	5⅞	Liberty Fab	8	9	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
7⅛	4	Lightolr .08e	9	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
7⅝	4	Lilli Ann .32	9	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	¼
3⅝	1½	LilyLynn A	7	6	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜+	¼
6⅝	3½	Lincoln Am	22	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
11⅛	5⅜	Lloyds Elec		4	10½	10⅛	10¼	
3	1⅝	Lodges .10e	6	16	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
1⅜	16½	Lohmn .80e	9	15	19½	18⅞	19½+	1⅛
8⅞	4⅛	LoewThe wt		318	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅜
3	1⅜	Logistic .10e		2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
10	9	LaGenSv .74	7	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
4	2½	LSB Ind .14t	6	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	LTVCorp wt		176	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
7⅞	4⅞	Lundy Elec	16	1	6	6	6	
3	1	Lynch Corp		9	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
		M						
1⅝	⅝	Macrod Ind		143	1⅝	1	1⅝	
18⅝	16¼	Me PbS 1.32	7	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
4½	3⅜	ManhLfe .24	8	20	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
1½	13-16	Marinduq. B	84	531	1 11-16	1½	1 11-16+	3-16
		MarkCt n.20	7	104	23⅞	22⅝	23⅞	
18⅛	6⅝	Marlene Ind	5	8	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅛
5⅜	3⅜	Marshall Fd		17	5	5	5 —	⅛
8¼	4⅞	Marshal Ind	6	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
32¾	21	MartPr .50e	9	40	30⅛	29	30⅛+	1½
10⅞	6⅝	Masind .20a	9	x4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
37⅞	23⅝	Masnelin .30	5	4	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞—	⅜
7⅝	4	MaulBro .10	7	16	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
1⅝	⅞	McCro wt n		18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
5⅞	3⅝	McCulO .20t	12	185	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
17⅛	18⅝	McDonh .70	6	44	17½	17¼	17½+	¼
10⅛	6⅝	McIntsh .30	6	12	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
OTT⅞	1⅛	McKeon Cn		12	2⅛	2¼	2⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	MDC Corp	8	99	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
1R	10⅛	Means FW 1	7	3	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
8	5⅝	Medalst .40b	7	1	7⅛	7½	7⅛+	⅛
2⅛	15-16	Medain Grp		15	2⅛	2	2⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	Medco giwly	6	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
8⅝	5⅝	Mednco .12	7	9	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
19⅛	14¼	MediaGn .34	9	x3	18⅞	18⅝	18½+	⅜
17	7⅛	Megolnt .16	7	88	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
16⅝	11⅛	Mem Co .60	6	17	14⅞	14¼	14⅞+	¼
2½	1⅛	Metrocare		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	Mich Genl		65	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛+	⅛
17⅛	13⅝	MichSug 1a	2	16	17¼	17	17⅛	
8⅝	5½	Micklbry .16	6	36	9	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
16⅝	10	MidlGls .24b	6	4	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅜
20½	16⅝	Milgo Elect	8	32	17¼	17	17	
45	27¼	MillerWo .40	15	x49	44⅛	43	44 +	1⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Mil Roy .20a	12	15	17	16⅞	16⅞	
1⅝	⅝	Mission IT		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅞	7-16	Missionl wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛+	1-16
25⅞	17¼	MoPac 1.20	7	368	27⅛	25⅞	27⅛+	1¼
24⅞	14⅞	Mitchll 1.57t	6	41	20⅞	20	20⅞+	⅛
6¼	3½	Mite Cp .16	9	210	6½	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
11⅞	6⅞	Molycrp wt		74	12¼	11⅝	12¼+	⅝
13⅛	9	Moog .60	6	15	11	10⅞	11 —	¼
7	4⅞	Morton S .32	7	3	6⅛	6¼	6⅛+	⅛
6¾	4⅛	MotlsSup M	5	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
15⅞	14¼	MtVMll 1.20	14	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	¼
8⅜	2⅜	MultiAm .20	24	82	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
6⅝	7	MWA .40b	8	x2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
		N						
7	3⅞	Napco .86e	7	12	6	5⅞	6 —	⅛
8⅞	3⅞	NardaM .20	6	2	5	5	5 +	⅛
6½	4⅛	Nat Altalia	15	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	
25	12¼	Nat CSS	11	64	22	21	21⅞—	1⅜
7⅞	5⅛	N Distr .16e	5	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	17	16	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2⅝	1	Natind wt		32	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	⅝	NKinney Cp		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
14	7⅛	NMedEn .24	7	171	13⅞	13	13⅞+	1⅛
9⅞	6	Nat Paragn	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
12¼	7⅜	Nat Patent	77	702	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Nat Silver	375	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3½	1⅝	Nat System	10	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
24	17	NatwHo .28	14	8	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜+	¼
3⅛	1⅛	Nelly Don		18	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞+	⅜
3⅛	1⅞	Nelson LB		20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅛	1⅜	NesfLM .10e		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
34½	23¼	NEFuelr .40	14	4	30¼	29⅝	29⅝—	⅜
12⅞	11⅛	NHamp .50e	7	2	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
1⅛	½	New Idria	14	168	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	2	Newpark Rs	14	11	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
16½	13	N Proc .75e	12	72	14½	13⅝	14½+	⅜
17⅞	11½	NYTimes .60	14	28	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	
9¼	6⅝	NewbE .16b	4	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3	⅞	Nexus .14t		29	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
16¼	12⅛	NiagFSv .44	6	3	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
5	2⅞	Noel Indust	6	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Nolex Cp	108	106	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Nortek Inc	6	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
⅝	⅜	NoAmMt wt		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	
11	8	NorAm Roy	7	16	8¾	8⅛	8¾	
7	4 3-16	NorCan Oils	11	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞—	
51	45	N IPS pf4.25		z10	50	50	50 +	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Novo Corp		8	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
5⅞	3	Nuclear Dat	7	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
12⅛	10	NumacO Gs	20	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
		O-P-Q						
13⅛	6⅝	Oakwd Hom	11	6	13⅛	11	13⅛	
18⅜	13½	Offshore Co	4	11	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
38⅛	28¼	OhioB 1.40a	4	2	35½	35⅜	35⅜—	⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Olla Ind	8	10	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
22½	14⅛	OnLine Sys	18	8	20⅞	21⅛	21⅛—	⅜
43	33	OOklep Cop		z750	42	38¼	41½+	3½
3⅛	1⅝	Originala		2	3	3	3 +	⅛
10½	4⅛	OrioleHo .28	5	27	6⅝	6	6⅛+	⅛
11	7⅛	OSulivn .50b	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
7⅜	3⅛	Outdr Sport	11	42	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅜
10	6⅛	OverhDr .40	14	17	9	9	9	
2⅝	1¼	Oxford Fst		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Ozark Air		59	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3½	1⅞	P&F Indust		137	3⅜	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
18⅛	16⅝	PGEpf 1.50		2	17	17	17 +	⅛
13¼	11⅝	PG 4.3pf1.09		1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
24	21⅜	PG 8.1pf2.04		102	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞+	½
24	21⅞	PG 8.2pf2.05		184	23¼	22½	22½—	⅜
29	25⅝	PG 9.4pf2.37		5	26⅝	26¼	26⅜+	⅜
29¼	26⅝	P 10.4pf2.62		2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
16½	14½	PNwTel 1.20	9	10	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
57	52	Pac PL pf 5		z400	57	55	57 +	3
33	22¼	PallCorp .24	17	16	31⅛	30¼	30¼—	¼
2⅝	1⅝	Palomr Finl		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13¾	10¼	PanOcean O	133	708	13⅞	13¼	13¼—	⅜
7⅝	4	Pandl Bradf	7	5	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
4⅞	3	Pantast .10e	5	20	4	3⅞	4 +	¼
8⅝	4⅝	ParaPk .10a	6	38	8¼	8	8¼+	⅛
13⅝	7⅝	ParkCh .48a	7	3	9½	9½	9½	
3½	1⅝	Park El .10e		4	3⅜	3	3 —	⅛
23	22	Parsons .75e	6	13	26⅛	25⅝	26 +	⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Pat Fashion	6	16	4⅜	4	4 —	⅛
5	3¼	Patagonia		5	4⅜	4½	4½—	⅛
12	7¼	PatrkP .86t	7	78	9¾	9½	9⅝	
7	4	PeerTu .20a	18	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6L	2⅞	Pemcor Inc	7	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Penn Dix wt		2	2⅝	2⅝		
9⅝	6⅞	PenEnM .60	7	18	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
7	3⅝	Pa Eng .68t	8	393	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
11⅝	9⅝	PenRIE 1.15	8	2	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
5¼	2⅝	PenobS .85a	6	1	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
1¼	⅝	Pentron Ind	11	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
15⅞	11	PepCom .44	4	x11	14¼	13⅞	14¼+	½
6½	4⅞	PerinlCp .35	5	26	5⅞	5⅝	5¼—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Perfec Corp	6	123	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜+	⅛
9	6⅛	Petro Lewis		12	9	8¾	8⅞—	⅛
7⅞	5⅝	Phil LD .56r	4	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	3¼	Phoenix Stl		53	4⅞	4	4½+	⅛
11¼	7½	PicNPay .16	9	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2	Piedmont In		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
1⅞	11-16	Pioneer Sys		8	1½	1⅝	1½+	⅛
8⅞	6	PionTx .85e	4	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
22	14⅜	PitDeMoin 1	7	1	19½	19½	19½	
39⅛	32⅛	Pittway .90	14	8	39	38⅛	39 +	⅛
11⅛	7⅞	Planf Ind	39	105	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
19⅛	15⅝	Plantrnc .72	13	30	18⅞	18½	18⅞+	⅛
15⅝	11⅞	Pnetmo .80	5	36	15¼	15	15¼	
2⅛	1⅛	Poloron Pd		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	5⅛	Polychr .29t	15	18	7⅛	6⅞	7 +	⅜
5⅝	4⅛	Pratt Rd .30	9	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
26¼	21	Prent Hall 1	12	237	24½	24¼	24¼—	⅛
3⅝	2⅞	PresRealt A		17	3¼	3¼	3⅛+	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	PresRealt B		140	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜+	⅛
17⅛	6	Presley Cos		1536	16⅛	13⅞	15 —	⅜
17⅛	14⅝	Preston .70	11	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	PrimMt .12t		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
10⅛	8⅛	PropCT 1.28	8	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
2½	1⅞	PrdRIE .13e	3	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5	3⅛	PrudBdg .24	8	34	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Prud Group		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
1⅜	13-16	PSA Inc wt		4	1⅝	1½	1½	
4	2⅛	Pulte Hmes	46	35	3½	3¼	3½+	⅛
5	2⅝	PuntaGrd Is	17	7	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
7⅝	6⅛	Purepac Lb	12	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
		R						
5⅝	3⅝	Racon .20a	5	20	5¼	5	5¼+	⅛
18⅛	15	Ranchrs Ex	12	8	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
17	12½	RangrO Can	49	98	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜+	⅜
16⅛	11⅛	Ransbrg .80	9	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
1⅝	1	RapdAm wt		4	1½	1½	1½	
1⅝	1	RapdAm wt		4	1½	1½	1½	
4⅛	2⅞	Rath Pack		17	3¼	3½	3¼+	⅛
12⅝	3⅞	RB Indust	10	8	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝+	⅛
3	1⅝	Reading Ind		2	2	2		
18	14⅛	RealEst 1.40	13	6	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞+	⅛
16⅛	12⅝	RltRet 1.94e	8	3	15⅛	15	15 —	⅜
2⅝	1⅛	REDM Cp	8	15	2	1⅞	2	
2¼	1⅛	Reeves Telc		11	2⅛	2	2 +	⅛
7	3¼	Retrig Trns	18	3	6	6	6	
15⅝	13⅛	RegalBel .40		15	14⅛	14½	14½—	¼
1	⅝	Rel Grp wt		142	15-16	13-16	⅞+	1-16
2⅛	1	Rep Housng		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25¼	18⅞	Rep NY .88	4	3	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
18⅛	13⅝	ReschCtl .18	22	72	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅜
24¼	14	Resistfix .50	9	7	22½	22	22½+	½
4⅛	2	Resrtsintl A	3	48	3⅜	3⅛	3½	
2⅝	1	Rest Assoc		4	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
1⅝	1¼	RET Inc Fd		24	1⅜	1⅜		
41	35⅛	RET pf4.38		13	39⅞	38	39⅞+	1¾
1½	⅞	Rex Noreco		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	RH Med Svc	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Riblet Prod		4	4⅛	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Richford In		52	3⅛	3	3⅛	
7⅜	3⅝	Richton .05e	5	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
15⅝	10⅛	Riley Co	5	6	14	13⅝	13⅞—	⅛
19⅝	6⅜	RisdonM .36	35	311	19⅛	18	18¼+	⅞
8⅝	5	RLC Corp	15	26	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
28½	17⅞	Robintech	17	21	27¾	27¼	27¼—	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Roblin Ind	4	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅝	8¼	Rogers Corp		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Ronco Telep	6	12	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Rossmor Cp		7	4	4	4 +	⅛
3-16	1-16	Rossmor wt		33	⅛	⅛	⅛—	1-32
1	⅝	RoyBusn Fd		7	⅞	13-16	⅞—	1-16
3	2⅛	RPS Prod	15	3	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
2½	1⅝	RSC Indust	11	4	2¼	2⅛	2¼—	⅛
2½	1	Rusco Ind		38	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
22⅛	13	Russell .80	5	13	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	⅜
24⅝	19¾	RyanH .40	15	261	24½	24⅛	24½+	¼
2⅝	1⅝	Ryersn Hay		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		S-T-U						
7⅛	3⅛	SafranSy A	6	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅝	11	Salem .10t	5	7	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅜
19⅛	15	Sambos .32	14	584	19⅛	18¼	19 +	⅝
9½	8	SCarlo 1.26e		4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
34⅛	30⅛	San JW 2.60	7	3	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜—	½
3⅝	1⅞	Sargent Ind	13	39	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Saturn Airw	3	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5⅞	Saundr L .20	7	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
6	3	Schiller Ind	12	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
9½	8⅛	SchoolP .40	8	6	9	9	9	
6⅝	5¼	Schrader .25	8	70	7⅛	6¼	6⅝+	½
3⅝	1¼	Sci Mgt .09a		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
18⅜	10¼	Sci Atlanta	14	26	16¼	15⅞	16⅛—	⅜
17	10¼	Scrivner .60	5	1	15¼	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
9⅝	6½	SbdAlMil .40	4	1	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
5½	2⅝	Seaiectr Cp	9	9	4⅛	4	4 —	⅜
1¼	½	Seaport Cp		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Sears Ind	16	10	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅜
10	5⅛	SeasnAll .20	6	x3	9⅛	9	9 —	¼
2	13-16	Sec Mtg Inv		16	1⅝	1½	1½	
8½	4⅝	SelasCp .07e		3	8	8	8	
1½	11-16	Sellgm Asso		2	1½	1½	1½	
23⅝	13½	SeligLatz 1b	7	14	21⅛	20⅛	20⅞—	⅛
6⅝	4	Semtch .18t	9	15	6	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
5⅝	3½	Servisco .30	38	7	5¼	5	5¼+	⅛
4⅝	2½	Servo Corp	8	6	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅛
2	1	Servotr .10r		2	2	2	2	
8⅛	7⅛	Seton Co .45	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
7⅛	5⅛	SGL In .11r	6	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
1⅝	1⅛	SG Sec .51e		3	1½	1½	1½	
12	7⅞	Shawin .50b	12	21	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
13⅞	4⅞	ShearH .20e	6	142	12⅛	12	12	
4¼	2⅝	Shelter Res		8	4	3⅞	3⅞	
5⅝	3⅝	Shnd Cp .24t	5	8	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	¼
33	23½	Shnandh Oil	22	32	27⅞	27¼	27⅞+	⅜
45	32	Shn O pf1.25		12	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
15½	10⅛	Sherwd Med	14	8	15¼	15	15¼	
3	1⅝	Shopwell In		25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5¼	1⅞	ShulmTr En		93	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛+	⅜
8	5⅜	Sierrcln .20	9	2	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝+	⅛
14	10⅛	Silcolnd .50	6	7	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5⅝	Sigmal .15e	8	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4½	3	SikesCp A		3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
6	3⅛	Silo Inc		19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅜
10⅝	6	Simkins .60	6	5	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
3	1⅝	Simplex Ind		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Sitkin SmRf	20	18	2⅛	2	2 —	⅜
10⅛	7⅝	SkyCity .05r	8	2	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
3	1⅜	SMD Ind	5	1	2½	2½	2½	
4⅝	2½	Solitron		35	4⅛	4	4⅛	
13	6⅝	Sonder Brdc	5	7	12	11½	11½—	⅛
20⅛	12⅝	Soundsn .40	11	11	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅜
26	23⅝	SC 8.8pf 2.21		7	25	24¾	24⅞—	⅛
17	16	SC 5.8pf 1.45		1	16	16	16 —	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	SC 5.2pf 1.30		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
14	11⅛	SC 4.3pf 1.08		2	12⅛	12¼	12¼	
58⅛	40⅛	SouRoyl 1.20	16	70	57⅞	56	57⅛+	⅜
15⅝	9	Sowest Airl	7	10	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
3⅝	2⅜	SwtGFin .10	8	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅝	5	Spartek .30	8	7	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
8¼	4⅞	Spector .10e		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
6¼	2⅝	Spectrb .12t	6		5⅛	5	5 —	
2	1	Speidmn Ind		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8½	3¼	Spencer .04e		62	6½	6	6½+	⅜
9⅝	6½	Spencr F .32	5	18	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Splentex .48	15	12	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
17½	12½	StdAllianc 1	5	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	
6⅝	4⅜	StdConi .11r	3	96	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅜
17⅝	13½	StdCoosa .90	14	11	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
4	3⅝	Std Metl .50t	8	7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
13½	9	StdMbtA .42	9	51	13¼	12⅞	13⅛+	⅜
6⅝	3¼	StdPac Corp	6	19	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
20⅝	15½	StdPrbd 1.10	6	2	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	⅛
27⅝	21	StdShrs .40r		8	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
11	8⅛	Stange 10	23	5	11	11	11	
6½	6	StanAv .20e		1	6¼	6¼	6¼—	¼
13⅛	10¼	StarSup .68a	4	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
17⅝	15⅛	StarrtHo .30	10	23	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Steelmt .23r	5	6	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
19⅛	12	Steph Ch .52	8	12	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
2	13-16	Sterl Electr	12	632	2⅝	2	2⅛+	¼
5⅝	2½	Stevcoknit	244	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
10	7⅛	STP Cp .40a	13	10	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝—	⅛
9⅝	7⅛	StrutW .10e	12	x12	9½	9⅛	9⅛+	½
1⅝	⅝	Summit Org	10	4	1⅝	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Sunair .30e	7	13	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅜
11½	8⅛	SupFdSv .32	7	10	10⅞	10¼	10⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Supercr .10e	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
8	4⅝	Supindl .12b	2	7	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
5	3⅝	Sup Surg Mf	10	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Susquhana		17	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8⅝	6⅛	Susquhan pf		2	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
21½	15¼	SW Ind 1	5	19	22	21⅛	22 +	⅛
7	4⅞	Synalloy .10r	6	7	6½	6½	6½	
36¼	28⅝	Syntex .40	14	856	29½	29	29¼+	⅜
19⅝	17	Sysco Cp .28	7	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
9⅞	5⅝	System Eng		40	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
15¼	12⅝	Tandy Brnd	15	28	13	12⅝	13 —	⅛
18⅛	16½	Tasty 1.08a	6	3	17	17	17	
1½	11-16	Tech Sym		4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3	1⅝	Techcl Tape	5	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5¼	2⅝	Techtrl .10e	7	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
7	3⅛	TeleCom Cp	7	39	6	5⅞	6 +	½
⅝	¼	Telex Cp wt		6	7-16	7-16	7-16	
6	2⅝	Tenna Corp		150	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	¼
6⅝	4⅞	Tenneco wt		23	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
5¼	2⅝	TennFS .40e		10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3	1	Tenney Eng	8	6	2⅛	2	2⅛—	⅛
18⅛	10½	Teradyn Inc	118	21	16⅞	16½	16⅞+	⅜
13⅛	10¼	TerraC .60a	4	38	12⅞	12¼	12⅞+	⅜
5⅝	2⅛	TesoroPt wt		37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Texstar .22t	11	28	5⅝	5	5⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2¼	Thorof Mkt		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
9	7⅝	Thriftiml A		31	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Tidwell Ind		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
11	8⅝	Tiffanyl .20	5	17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3	Timple Ind	17	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
16¼	11⅞	Tokheim .40	9	11	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	½
1⅝	13-16	Tolchin Inst		10	1½	1½	1½	
83	75½	TolEd pf7.76		z50	81	80	80 —	3
9⅛	6⅝	ToppsGu .20	7	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12⅞	8⅝	Torin Cp .60	31	11	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞+	1⅛
6⅛	4⅝	TotalPt NA	9	4	6	6	6	
3⅛	1⅝	Town Cntry		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
11⅛	4⅞	Tracor Inc	9	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Trans Lux		57	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	Treadw .23t		4	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
15⅝	11⅛	TriStMtr .80	7	2	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
5½	3⅝	Trico Ind	6	8	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3 5-16	3	Tubos Mex	5	16	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
6⅛	5	Tuf Co .20e	13	4	5⅝	5⅛		
13⅛	9⅛	Turbodyne	9	5	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	½
20⅛	16⅛	Turnr C 1.32	6	5	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅜
5⅛	3⅛	TwinFair In	13	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
18	14⅛	U&I 1.20b	8	1	18	18	18	
5⅜	3	UIP Co .12a	8	38	4⅞	4½	4⅞+	⅛
2½	1⅞	UNA .10a		25	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Unimax Grp		16	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	
3⅝	3	Un Invest	9	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	UnAirPd .56	7	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
5⅝	4 5-16	Un Asbestos	33	21	5	5	5 —	⅛
⅞	7-16	UnBrand wt		28	¾	¾	¾	
1⅛	¾	UnNat Corp		4	1	1	1	
¼	1-16	Un Nat wt		31	¼	3-16	3-16	
3⅛	2	U Nat Cp pf		1	3	3	3 —	⅛
7⅛	4¼	U Prece Dy		2	7⅛	7¼	7⅛+	⅛
6⅝	5⅛	UnR.IT .52e	9	33	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3-16	1-16	UnRlIT wt		8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅛	5⅝	US Ban Trst		3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
12	8⅝	US Filt .24	9	106	11⅛	10⅞	11	
6⅝	3⅛	US LsgRl E		22	7	6⅞	7 +	¼
11-16	¼	US LsgR w		33	⅜	⅜	⅜+	⅛
4⅛	3½	USNat Rsrc	5	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3	1⅝	US Radium		7	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
22½	18½	US Redu .60	5	31	21¼	20½	21¼+	⅜
8⅞	7	USRbR .60a	7	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
27⅞	18	Unitek .20	16	11	25⅞	25	25 —	⅛
15⅝	10½	Unitv Buy S	8	38	15⅛	14¾	15⅜ +	⅜
1⅝	⅞	Univ Conmr		19	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
6⅛	4¼	UnivRs .08e	8	7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅛	6¼	UnivRun .36	6	24	9⅝	8¾	9⅝ +	½
7⅝	5⅛	UnvSav .4l	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅛	3⅝	URS Corp	9	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	UV Ind wt		19	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
		V						
9⅝	6⅛	VallesSt .62t	9	11	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	¼
12⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	3	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	
5½	3½	Valspar .28	9	20	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
2½	1½	ValuLin .01e		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	5⅝	VanDorn .36	9	2	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
12½	4⅝	Varo Inc	8	134	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛—	½
10¼	8⅛	Veecolns .32	17	10	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	¼
4⅛	1⅝	Verit Ind	90	56	4⅛	4⅛	4½+	¼
25⅞	14⅞	VermtA .40b	11	11	25⅝	25	25⅝+	½
5⅝	2⅝	Vernitron	10	105	5⅛	4⅞	5	
2⅛	1	Vertipll Inc		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2½	Vesery Co	59	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
2½	1⅝	Viatech Inc		4	2⅜	2¼	2¼—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Vikoa Inc		219	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	¼
4⅞	2	Vintage Ent		27	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅜
4⅛	2½	Vishay Intrt	5	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Voplex .68		1	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
4⅞	1⅝	Vulcan Corp		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅜
11⅛	6⅝	Vulc Inc .36	4	5	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
		W-X-Y-Z						
7⅛	3⅞	WabMg .10a	8	17	6½	6¼	6⅝	
9⅝	7⅝	Wacknht .40	8	23	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	
4⅛	1⅝	WadelEq .10	26	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
13	8⅛	WagnrEl .48	10	1	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
3¼	2⅛	Walnoco Oil	12	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
18	14⅛	WalcoN .40b	6	7	18	13	18 +	¼
3⅝	2⅞	WallacS .20e	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅝	2	Wards Co	16	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
5⅞	3	WarC pfC.05		103	5⅜	5⅜		
31⅛	21¼	WasPstB .50	12	6	29⅞	27½	29⅜+	⅛
16⅝	14⅛	WRIT 1.20	12	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Watsco .20	71	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3¼	Weljco .10e	10	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10¼	7⅝	WestChP .40	8	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
10⅛	9⅛	Westats Pll	10	97	9⅞	9½	9⅞—	⅛
1⅝	½	Westby Fsh		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	11	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15	6⅛	WstPac wt		168	1	1	1 +	1-16
6⅝	4½	Whitaker .34	23	9	6¼	6	6¼+	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Whitehal Cp	5	32	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
26	14⅝	WhitingCp 1	7	18	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝+	⅜
1⅛	⅝	Whitrakr wt		458	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
3	1⅞	Wichita Ind	7	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1½	Willcx Gibb		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
9⅝	6½	Wmhous .30	7	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
4⅜	2⅝	WilsonBr .38	12	11	4½	4⅜	4½	
16¼	10⅝	Winkimn .60	7	11	16	5⅜	16	
4½	2¼	Winston Mn	7	7	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
5⅝	3	Wood Ind		3	4½	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
1⅝	1⅜	Woo. Lt .08e	17	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
11⅛	6	Worcest Ctl	7	13	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Work Wr .60	21	5	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Wrather Cp		235	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝+	⅜
1 3-16	¾	Wright Hsr		38	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛	
6	2⅝	WTC Air .10		x40	5¼	5	5	
21¼	15½	WUI Inc .60	7	2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞—	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	WyleLab .24	11	118	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	
11⅛	7	Wynnin .15e	9	x29	10⅛	10	10	
12	9½	WymBn .50a	8	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
4⅝	3	Wyomisng	12	10	4	4	4	
20⅛	13	Xonics Inc	47	36	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
4⅛	3	YooHoo .10e	10	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10⅛	7⅛	ZeroMfg .28	6	3	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 8, 1976

Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
Abby Glen	350	335	340	—10
Abitibi	613	12½	13	+ ⅜
Acklands	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Agnico E	$5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
Alta Gas A	$13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
Algo Cent	$13¾	13⅜	13⅜—	¼
Alminex	$5½	5½	5½	
Atco A	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅜
BP Can	$10½	10	10 —	⅜
Banister C	$8½	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
Bank N S	$39⅜	39⅛	39⅛—	⅛
Baton B	8	8	8 —	⅛
Bell Canad	$45⅝	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
...gth Cop A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
Block Bros	395	390	390 —	5
Bovis Cor	97	96	96 —	3
Bralor Res	250	245	245 —	1
Bramalea	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
Bramada	195	195	195	
Brenda M	$6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
Bridger	485	435	465	+25
BC Forest	$22	22	22	
BC Phone	$12	11⅞	11⅞—	½
Brunswk	450	4440	450	+10
Budd Auto	$6	5⅞	5 —	⅛
Burns Fds	$11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
Cad Frv	$10¼	10	10¼—	⅜
Cal Pow A	$27½	27½	27½	
Camflo	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
Campau A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
Can Nor West	$6	5⅜	6 +	⅛
Can Perm	$19	19	19	
Cablesy	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
Cdn Cel	$7	6⅝	7	
CGE	$26½	26⅛	26½+	⅛
CI Bk Com	$26⅛	25⅝	26 —	⅛
Cdn Tire A	$50	49½	50 —	⅛
Utilies	$11½	11¼	11¼—	⅛
Cambra	380	380	380	—10
Cassiar	$8	7⅜	7⅜	
Celanese	$6½	6¼	6⅛—	⅛
Chieftan D	$9⅞	9	9⅝	
CHUM	$7⅞	7½	7½	
Coch Will	39	37½	37½+	½
Con Holiday	340	325	325	—25
Con Blds	253	250	250 —	3
Con Distrb	370	365	370	
Cons Gas	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
Conwest	380	375	380 +	5
Craigmt	$6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
Crush Intl	$11	10½	10⅝—	⅛
Cyprus	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
Denison	$59½	59½	59½+	½
Dickson	$6½	6⅛	6¼—	⅛
Dofasco A	$27½	27¼	27⅝	
Dom Store	$17⅛	17	17⅛—	¼
Du Pont	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
Dylex L A	$7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
East Mal	245	238	238 —	3
Electro A	445	425	425	—25
Emco	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
Falcon C	$9	8	8 —	⅛
Falcon	$35	34½	34⅞+	⅛
Fed Ind A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
Francane	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
G Distrb A	$8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
Gnt Mascf	185	175	185 +	5
Gibraltar	$7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
Goodyear	$13⅛	13¼	13¼—	⅛
Granduc	160	158	158 —	2
Gt Oil Sds	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
GL Paper	$28¼	28¼	28¼—	⅝
Gt W Life	$61⅛	61	61 +	2
Greyhnd	$19	19	19 —	¼
Guar Trst	$7⅝	6⅞	6⅞—	½
Hambro C	240	240	240	
Hawker S	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
Hayes D A	$7½	7¼	7¼—	⅛
H Bay Co	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
Hur Erl A	$25⅛	24⅞	25 —	⅜
IAC	$18⅞	18½	18⅝—	½
Indusmin	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Inland Gas	$9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅜
Int Mogul	285	280	281 —	2
Inpr Pipe	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅝—	⅜
Inv Grp A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Jannock	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Kaiser Re	$11⅛	11⅞	11⅛—	⅛
Kaps Tran	220	211	211 —	9
Kelsey H	$10	9⅞	9⅞+	¼
Kerr A A	$11⅛	11½	11⅛+	¼
Koffler A	460	460	460	—20
Labatt A	$17¼	16⅞	17 —	½
Lab Min	$33	32½	33 +	2
LOnt Cem	420	410	410	—10
L Lac	160	160	160	
Lob Co A	$5½	5⅛	5½	
Lob Co B	$5⅛	5½	5½+	¼
Loeb M	320	315	320	+10
Mclan H A	$9⅛	9¼	9⅛	
MB Ltd	$22¼	21½	21⅝—	⅜
M Lf Mills	$27½	27½	27½	
Matgmi A	$17	16⅞	16⅞—	¼
McGraw H	475	475	475	—15
Met Stor A	$15	15	15	
Moore	$46¼	46	46⅛—	⅜
Murphy	$5	5	5	
Nat Trust	$15	15	15 —	1
Noranda A	$35	34½	34½	
Norcen	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
Nalsco W	$11⅛	11	11⅛	
OSF Ind	380	375	375	—10
Orchan A	270	265	265 —	5
Oshawa A	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
Pamour A	465	455	460 —	5
PanCan P	$20½	20⅛	20⅛	
Patino N V	$12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
Pembin A	360	360	360	
Pine Point	$31⅞	31½	31⅝+	⅜
Pitts C	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
300 Placer	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅝—	¼
6600 Que Sturg	151	149	149 —	1
275 Redpath A	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	½
1096 Read Stnr A	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
400 Reichhold	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
8260 Revnu Prp	81	79	81 +	1
140 Rothman	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
100 Scotts	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
6411 Shell Can	$16¼	16	16⅛—	⅛
7078 Sherritt A	$7⅞	7¼	7⅝	
1050 Siebens	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2794 Simpsons	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1046 Simpson S	$10½	10¼	10¼—	½
210 Slater Stl	$9	9	9 —	½
650 Slat W Can	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
720 Southm A	$25⅛	25	25 —	⅜
500 St Brodcst	$8½	8½	8½+	⅛
4298 Stelco A	$28⅛	28¼	28⅛—	⅛
7300 Steep R	206	190	190	—15
47600 Sundale O	$8½	8	8	
1000 Tara	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
7740 Teck Cor A	440	415	440	+15
100 Teledyne	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
1348 Tex Can	$28	27⅝	28 —	½
600 Thom N A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
8639 Tor Dm Bk	$18¼	18	18 —	⅜
975 Tor Star B	$18	17¾	17¾—	⅜
2100 Traders A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
2080 Trans Mt	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
2413 TrCan PL	$12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
150 Un Carbid	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
3820 UGas A	$8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
300 Union Oil	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	¼
500 U Keno	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
4050 U Siscoe	$8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
16500 Upp Can	135	128	135	+12
1200 Van Der	390	390	390	
225 Vestgron	$16	16	16	
1950 Voyager P	$11⅛	11¼	11⅛	
1340 Weldwod	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅜
5583 Wstburne	$12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
500 West Mine	274	274	274	+10
225 Weston	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
419 Willroy	111	110	110 —	3
140 Woodwd A	$21⅝	21⅛	21⅝+	⅛
2000 Yk Bear	250	247	247	
57600 Yukon C	150	149	150	

Total sales 2,520,304 shares

Montreal Stocks

Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
263 Algoma	$ 25⅝	25	25 —	⅜
300 Asbestos	$ 26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
8070 ...k Mont	$ 15⅝	15½	15⅝—	⅛
40 ...c Res	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
680 ...board	280	280	280	
139 Cdn Indust	$ 24	23⅞	24 +	½
325 Con Bath	$ 36	36	36 —	½
11695 Fncl Col	209	200	207	+2
800 Imasco	$ 27⅝	27	27 —	½
1200 Molson A	$ 17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
600 Molson B	$ 16	16	16	
900 Power Cp	$ 10⅝	10⅛	10½—	⅛
1119 Price Co	$ 16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
866 Royal Bank	$ 28⅝	28⅜	28⅝—	⅛
863 Roy Trust A	$ 23⅛	23	23 —	⅛
500 Trizec	$ 13	13	13 —	½
700 Zellers	420	420	420	

Total sales 447,570 shares.

Currency Rates

March 8, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM.	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.6780	5.22	104.37*	59.175*	33.58y	—	6.8110*	103.94*	43.36*
Brussels (c)	39.35	76.70	15.35	8.8985	4.93*	14.692	—	15.275	6.3725
Frankfurt	2.5630	4.9702	—	56.65	N.A.	95.73	6.513	89.54	41.54
London (z)	1.9440	—	4.9775	8.765	1,552	5.185	76.32	4.9940	11.9695
Milan	— Not Available —								
Paris	4.6245	8.8180	176.412*	—	5.6635x	169.0*	11.8125*	176.700*	73.370*
Zurich	2.5765	5.0083	100.47*	56.93*	0.3226*	96.18*	6.56*	—	41.85*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.1755; Escudo: 38.125; Israeli £: 7.38, Peseta: 66.795; Schilling: 18.40; Sw. krona: 4.461; Yen: 300.65; Belgian financial franc: 40.335; Canadian £: 0.9877; Hong Kong $: 4.9995.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Air France 9¼-82	102½	103½
Asahi 10¼-80	103¼	104¼
Ashland 8-87	94¼	95¼
Aust.J.D. 10¼-81	104¼	105¼
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	101	102
Aust-Swiss 8-87	93	94
BFCE 9-82	102	103
B.N.P 9½-83	104¼	105¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	95½	96½
Broken Hill 10-80	104	105
Broken Hill 9½-82	103½	104½
Carlsberg 8¾-86	99	100
Carrier 8-87	92	93
CNE 9¼-85	100¾	101¾
CN Rhone 10-80/8	103¾	104¾
Cons Food 7½-91	91	92
Conoco 8-86	99	100
Cont Tel 8¼-86	98	99
Copen Coun 7¾-87	86½	87½
Copen Tel 8½-86	98¾	99¾
Corning 8½-86	103	104
Cut Ham 8-87	94¼	95¼
Dana 8-87	94	95
Denmark 9-82	104	106
Denmark 7½-90	87¾	88¾
Dow Cor 8½-86	103	104
Dupont 7½-78	100¼	101¼
EIB 9½-85	102¼	103¼
Erap 9¼-85	102½	103½
Ericsson 9¼-85	103¾	104¾
Esso 7½-78	101	102
Esso 8-86 Nov	100½	101½
First Chic 7-80	96¼	97¼
Gen Cable 8¼-87	91	92
Gen Mills 8-86	99	100
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100	101
Gen Mot 8¾-86	102½	104
Gould 9¾-83	101½	102½
Haas 8⅞-86	101½	102½
I.O.B.J. 9½-82	100½	101½
Intl Util 8¼-82	97¾	98¾
Kimberley 8½-86	102	103
Michelin 7½-88	88	89
Miles 9¼-80	102¾	103¾
Montreal 9⅝-82	102	103
Motorola 8-87	96½	97½
N.Zealand 9¼-82	103	104
NrgKomBk 7½-87	90¾	91¾
Norsk Hyd 9¼-85	102¼	103¼
NorthAMR 7⅜-79	99⅞	100¾
Norway 9-80	103½	104½
Ontario Hy 8¾-86	101	102
Oslo 8¼-86	97½	98½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101½	102½
Owens Corn 9-86	103	104
Pac.Light 9¼-81	101	102
Pac.Light 8-88	95½	96½
Papua 9½-83	102¾	103¾
Pemex 10¼-82	102	103
Pennwlt 8-87	95½	96½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	101	102
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	99½	100½
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	91	92
Queensld 8½-86	95½	96½
Ralston 7½-87	94½	95½
Richardson 8¼-85	101	102
S.A.S. 8-85	92½	93½
Scanraff 8⅞-88	98	99
Scott 8⅞-86	102	103
Shell 8-86	99½	100½
Shell 7½-87	96½	97½
Skandin 10¼-81	105¾	106¾
SNCF 9¼-81	102½	103½
St. Ind. 8½-80	102¼	103¼
St. Ind. 8½-88	101	102
Sumitomo 9¼-80	101¾	102¾
Swed. Exp. 9-82	100	101
Sybron 8-87	95¼	96¼
Tenneco 7⅞-79	99	100
Tenneco 7¾-87	89¾	90¾
Textron 7⅞-87	88¾	89¾
TokioCu 10¼-81	103	104
Transocean 8-86	99	100
Transocean 7½-87	95	96
Union Oil 7-79	99½	100½
Union Oil 7½-87	95½	96½
Utah 8-87	94¾	95¾
Volvo 9½-85	100¼	101¼
Volvo 8-87	92½	93½
BroedHale 4⅝-87	76	78
Carnation 4-88	81½	83½
Chevron 5-88	100	102
Chrysler 4⅞-88	64½	66½
Chrysler 5-88	69½	70½
Cont Tel 5½-88	82½	84½
Cumm In 6¼-88	86	88
Dart Ind 4¾-88	87½	[illegible]
EastKodak 4½-88	114½	[illegible]
Econ Lab 4½-87	80	82
Firestone 5-88	94	96
Ford 6-86	97	99
Ford 5-88	87	89
Gen Elec 4¼-87	86	88
Gen Food 4½-87	91	93
Gillette 4⅝-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4⅝-87	81½	83½
Gould 5-87	89	91
Gulf West 5-88	102½	104½
Honeywell 6-86	83½	85½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	80½	82½
ITT 4⅝-87	77	79
Komatsu 7¼-90	103½	105½
Matsushita 6⅝-90	105½	107½
Mitsui 7¼-90	103	105
McDerm 4⅝-87	117½	119½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	108	110
Nabisco 5¼-88	92	94
Owens Ill 4½-87	99½	101½
Penney JC 4½-87	81	83
Phil Lamp 4⅝-93	101½	103½
R.C.A. 5-88	81½	83½
Revlon 4⅝-83	106	108
Revlon 4⅝-87	99	101
Sperry 4¼-88	98½	100½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	81	83
Texaco 4½-88	75½	77½
UnCarb 4⅝-82	127½	129½
WarnLam 4½-87	90½	92½
WarnLam 4¼-88	81½	83½
Xerox 5-88	77½	79½

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4¼-87	82	84
Ashland 5-88	80	82
Beatrice 6¼-91	106½	108½
Beatrice 4½-92	94	96
Borden 6½-91	105½	107½
Borden 5-92	94½	96½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	100.23	90.99	106.32
Previous	100.24	91.01	106.25

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	45.80
Albert Heijn	115
Algembank	352
Amrobank	80.30
A'dam	85.10
Fokker	45
Heineken	147.50
H.V.A.	49.80
Holl-Am-H	88.10
Hoogovens	66.90
K.L.M.	115.20
Nation. Ned.	96.70
Pakhoed	131
Philips new	33.20
Robeco	199.90
Rolinco	145.40
Royal Dutch	116
Unilever	129.70
Van Ommer	229.80
VerMach	177

Brussels

Arbed	4,205
Brux-Lamb	2,200
Cock Ougree	920
Electrobel	5,730
GB-Inno-BM	1,895
Petrofina	4,265
Hoboken	5,620
Ph Gevaert	1,348
Soc Générale	2,780
Solvay	2,685
Un Minière	1,352

Frankfurt

AEG	99.50
BASF	166
Bayer	144.80
Commerzbk	207.50
Conti Gummi	110.70
Daimler	362
Demag	184
DeutBank	324
DresdeBk	258.80
Hoechst	166.80
Gels Aktien	81.50
Hoesch	68
Karstadt	420
Kaufhof	269
KHD	180
Lufthansa	92.60
Mannesmann	339.30
Metallgesell	277
Neckermann	97.50
Rheinstahl	117
RWE new	148.70
Schering	344
Siemens	309
Thyssen	129.10
Veba	114.80
Volkswagen	148.40

London

Anglo-Am	2.70
Anglo-Am cp	£21.50
Barclay Bk	2.78
Beecham Gr	3.58
BICC	1.21
Boots	[illegible]
Bowater	2.02
Brit-Am Tob	3.56
Brit Oxyg	0.52½
Brit Pet	6.81
Burmah	0.50
CadburySc	0.50
Charterd	1.43
Courtaulds	1.53
Daggafont	0.86
DeBeer D	2.23
Decca Rec	2.60
Distillers	1.47
Dunlop	0.89
[illegible]	2.75
GEC	1.60
FreeStGed	£18⅝
GKN	3.38
Glaxo Gr	3.80
Gold Fields	1.67
Gt Un St.	2.15
Guinness	1.35
Hawker-Sidd	4.38
Hudson Bay	£14.50
Imp Chem	3.94
Imps	0.74½
Mark & Spen	1.03
MetalBox	2.81
Nicholls	0.66
Plessey	0.82
Rand Mines	1.79
Rank Org	1.50
Royal Dutch	£34⅝
R.T.Z.	1.90
Shell	3.95
Thorn (A)	2.78
Tube Invest	3.50
Union Carb	2.90
Vickers	1.73
War L3½	£26⅝
West Deep	$10.25
West Driet	£22⅞
West Hold	£22.75
West Min	1.46
Woolworth	0.63
ZCI	0.27

Milan

Bastogi	1,180
Erba	1,800
Erc Marelli	511
Fiat	1,540
Finsider	271
Generali	43,750
IFI	2,203
Italgas	540
Italsider	380
LaRinas	63.25
Montedis	498.75
Olivetti	1,107
Pirelli	941
Snia Visco	1,493
Terni	346

Paris

Air Liquide	398.30
Alimentaire	85.80
BSN	731
Carrefour	2,298
Cim Lafarge	222.50
Citroën	70
Cie Bancaire	469
CFP	143
CGE	357.50
CCF	139.20
Ferodo	457
Imétal	104.60
L'Oréal	1,089
Mach Bull	41.10
Michelin	1,486
Moët-Henn	590
Moulinex	312
Paribas	188.50
PUK	118.10
Penarroya	57.30
Perrier	118.30
Peugeot	387.40
Rh Poulenc	116
Saclior	72
St Gobain	146.10
Suez	283
Télémécan	797
Thomson	250
Usinor	72.60

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,190
Bushrle	1,590
B Boveri	1,700
Ciba-Geigy	1,635
Cr Suisse	2,740
Fischer	725
HofRochN	—
Nestlé	3,500
Sandoz	5,200
Sté B Suisse	479
Sulzer	2,590
U.B. Suisse	3,580

European Gold Markets

March 8, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
	133.15	132.75	—0.95
	133.625	133.125	—0.50
(12.5 kilo)	134.32	134.32	+0.40

dollars per ounce.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975-1976 High	Low
...dam	102.40	102.30	105.60	97.40
...s	127.34	127.78	133.02	133.74
...furt	154.67	154.87	158.64	150.34
... 30	411.50	404.70	417.40	381.60
... 500	178.55	174.01	178.83	161.71
	93.75	85.59	91.37	81.23
	111.80	111.70	112.10	100.40
	468.35	465.25	472.05	444.73
(n)	341.06	343.20	349.29	326.28
(o)	4592.50	4624.83	4684.25	4403.06
	Closed	309.50	304.00	294.60

(n) New. (o) Old

...di Loan to S. Korea

...OUL, March 8 (AP-DJ).— ... Arabia signed a loan agree- ... here today to provide $35 ...m to help South Korea ex- ... its port facilities in Pusan ... Mukho. The loan is to be ...d over 18 years at an annual ...est rate of 4 per cent.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices March 8, 1976

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	48¼	48⅝
1st Bk Sy	39½	40¼
1stEmp S	10	10⅛
1st Wa F	1⅝	1⅞
Hartf NC	12⅞	13⅛
Midl Bks	19⅛	20⅛
Shaw Cp	21	21⅞
U Va Bks	15⅛	15⅞
Va N Bnk	15	16
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	19⅝	20⅛
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5⅛	6⅛
AID Inc	5½	7
AVM Cp	1⅝	2⅝
Acushnt	20⅛	21⅛
Addisn W	10⅛	10⅝
Adv Ros	2½	2⅞
Alberts	9	9⅛
Allco Inc	9⅝	10⅛
Allyn Bac	6⅛	6⅝
A El Lab	1⅞	2⅛
Am Exp	35⅞	36⅝
Am Finl	7⅞	8⅛
Am Furn	3⅛	3⅝
Am Greet	10	10⅝
Am Telev	22	22⅝
Am Weld	10½	11½
Amtr Dv	1	1⅛
Anheus B	31⅝	32⅛
Anadite	6½	6⅞
Ard May	2⅝	2⅞
ArkWIG	18⅝	19⅛
Arvida	5⅝	6⅛
AsCC Bot	15⅛	16⅛
AllGas Lt	13½	13⅞
Baird At	4	4½
Bang Hy	14	14½
Bkam Rit	6⅝	6⅞
Bassett F	21½	22¼
Bayls Mk	8⅛	8
beeline F	4⅝	5⅛
Betz Lab	38⅛	39⅛
Bibb Co	6⅝	8⅛
Bird Son	90½	93½
Birtchr	1⅞	2⅛
Bick Hills	19⅛	20⅛
Bonza Int	4⅛	4⅝
Booz AH	7⅝	7⅞
Bradon	4⅝	4⅞
Brinks	11½	12
Brks Sce	17	17¾
Brwning	4	4½
Buckb M	6⅛	6⅝
Buckeye	18	18½
Burn Sim	5⅛	5¾
CalWSv	29	30½
Campl Ch	3	3⅝
Canrad H	6⅛	7
Cap Swst	7⅛	7⅝
Capln Air	3⅝	3⅞
Cop Tec	2½	3½
Care Cp	2⅝	3⅛
CenVt PS	13¼	13⅝
Chm Lea	9½	10½
Chesa Ut	10⅝	11½
Chi Bridg	68	69½
Chitn Co	6⅛	6⅝
ChrisSe	128½	132½
Circle F	2⅞	3⅝
CitznUt A	29½	30
CitznUt B	28	28½
Clark Mf	39	40
Clow Cp	7⅞	8¼
Colu Vent	1⅛	2
Com Cir	14⅛	15
Gcomw Pa	26⅛	27⅛
Con Pap	57⅞	58⅝
Craw Co	9¼	10
Cross Co	15⅛	16½
Cullr Fed	2⅛	3
Danly M	5¼	6⅛
Data Dgn	6⅞	6⅞
Data 100	10⅝	11⅛
Dayt Inc	39	41
Decor In	2¼	3⅛
DeKib Ag	34½	35⅛
Delhi Oil	2⅝	3⅛
DeLux C	28½	29½
Det CanT	12½	13½
Det IntBr	31	32
Dewey El	⅝	1⅛
Diam Cry	18¼	19
Dixn Cru	18	18⅝
Docutel	7⅞	8⅛
Dollar G	11⅛	11⅞
Dorch G	9⅛	10⅛
Dow Jone	31⅛	32
Doyle DB	11½	12
Dunkin D	6⅞	7⅛
Duriron	25½	26½
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	29⅛	29⅝
ElPas El	10	10⅛
Elba Syst	4	4½
Elder Be	5½	6⅛
Elec Nuct	7½	8⅛
Elec Mod	1¾	2⅛
Energy C	14½	15
Entwistl	3	3⅝
Equty Oil	17⅝	18⅛
Ethan Al	23½	24⅛
Fab Tek	1	1⅛
Fingrht	7⅛	7½
Fst Bost	24⅝	25½
Fickngr	13⅞	14⅞
Fla WatU	1	1⅛
Forest O	17⅝	18
Frmigtt	⅝	1⅛
Fotomat	16⅞	17⅛
Frkln Cp	3½	3⅞
Frnkln El	7½	8
Frnd Ice	25⅛	26½
Gen RIEs	2⅝	3⅛
Gov EFin	8	8⅝
Graph Cn	16⅛	17½
Green Mt	10	10½
Grey Adv	9⅝	10⅛
Gull Intst	12⅛	12⅝
Gyrodn	3⅛	3⅝
Harper R	9⅛	9⅝
Henred F	22	22⅝
Holobm	1⅝	1⅝
Hoover	13⅛	14⅛
Horiz Res	1	2
Huds Pap	27	28
Hyatt Ca	6⅛	6⅝
Hyatt Int	5⅛	6
Ind Nuclr	4⅝	5
Intra Ind	2	2½
Interc En	8	9
Intrmk In	2⅛	2⅞
Intrmt G	12⅛	13⅛
InBk Wsh	3⅛	4⅛
IaSou Ut	23	23½
Jamsby	15¼	16
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1⅛
Joslyn M	14¼	15
KMS Ind	2½	2⅞
Kaisr Stl	46	47
KaisStl pf	18¼	18¾
Kaivar	2⅛	2⅝
Kaman A	23⅝	24½
Kampg A	9⅝	10⅛
Kate Gre	⅝	1
Keysam	2⅝	2⅞
Kear Tr	7⅝	7⅞
Kelly Svc	17½	18⅛
Keuff Ess	16	17
Kaye Fib	22⅝	23⅛
Key CusF	7½	8
King Int	1⅝	2⅛
Knap Vog	17	18
Lance In	24⅛	25½
Land Res	1⅛	1½
Lin Bcast	16	16⅛
Log Etrn	3⅛	3⅝
Madisn G	13⅛	13⅝
Mal Rlty	1½	1⅝
Mallkrt	48⅝	49⅝
Manor C	3	3⅛
Marlt Frt	3⅝	4⅛
Maul LP	9⅛	9⅝
McCor	37	37¼
McQuay	16	16¼
Measur	15	15½
Medtrn	31	31¼
Merid In	1⅝	2½
Mdisx W	14	15
Midld Ca	2⅛	2¼
Midw GI	13⅛	14⅛
Millipr	49	51
Miner In	2⅝	3⅛
Minn Gas	19⅝	20½
Miss Vl G	13⅛	14⅛
Mrs S Pie	16⅛	17⅛
Mont Col	5⅝	6⅛
Moore P	8	9
Moore S	16	17
Motch M	4	5
Mot Club	2⅛	2⅝
Mueller	11½	12½
Narag Co	6½	7⅛
Nat G&O	9⅛	10⅛
Nat Lib	4⅝	5⅛
N SecRsh	4⅛	4⅝
Natnw Rl	4½	5⅛
NJ Nat G	13⅛	14
Nielsn A	24	24½
Nielsn B	23⅝	24⅝
NoCar Gs	11½	11⅞
NoEOl un	28	28⅛
Nortrp Kl	14	14½
NW NatG	8⅛	8⅝
NW PuSv	17⅛	17½
Noxel Cp	16⅛	16⅝
Ogilvy M	22⅝	23½
Ohio Ferr	19	20
Oil Shale	3⅝	3⅞
Ormont	5⅝	6⅛
Otter TP	17⅝	18⅛
Over NA	7½	8⅛
Pabst Br	24⅛	24⅝
PacGa R	26	26⅝
Pakco	¾	1⅛
Parks H	3½	4
Pauley P	5	5⅝
Pearl Mf	14⅛	15⅛
Pa Enter	15⅛	15⅝
PrziOff B	10⅝	11½
Pepsi BW	10⅝	10⅞
Petrsn H	13⅛	14
Petrolit	79	80½
Pettibon	25½	26½
Philip L	12⅛	12½
Piedmt A	4⅛	5¼
Pinkrtn	34⅝	35½
Pion HiB	29⅛	29¾
Pistilin	1⅛	2⅛
Possis Cp	1⅝	2⅛
Progrp	1⅛	1⅞
Pub S NC	10⅞	11⅛
P Bennet	21⅛	22½
PulD Cap	6⅛	6⅝
Qual Inns	3	3⅛
Ragen Pr	2⅝	3⅛
Rahall C	4⅛	5⅛
Raych Cp	225	230
Raymnd	11	12
Recog Eq	8⅛	8⅝
Road Ex	46⅝	47½
Robin M	13	14½
Roselon	4⅛	4⅝
Rouse	5	5⅛
Rus Stov	15¼	16
Sadlier	2⅛	2⅝
Scan Dat	3⅛	3⅝
Scripps H	21	24½
Sels Deli	1⅛	2⅛
Seneca F	2⅝	3⅛
Seven U	35⅛	36
Snap Tls	32⅛	33¼
SolidSt Sc	6	7
S Cal Wat	12⅛	13
Sw Gs Cp	10⅛	10⅝
Sw El Sv	15	15¾
Standyn	18⅞	19½
Std Regis	17⅛	18
Stan HPd	15	17
Sterle Str	5⅛	6
Strawb Cl	27½	29
Sugdal F	1⅝	2
Super El	6⅝	6⅞
TIME DC	3½	4
Tampax	36	37
Taylr Wt	15	15½
Tech Pub	8⅛	9⅛
Tecum P	42½	44½
Tennant	29½	31½
Tiffny Co	8⅛	9⅛
Transo O	10⅝	11⅛
Trico Pd	30	31½
Trim OG	2	2⅝
Tyson F	16⅛	16⅝
Un McGlt	14	15
US Bnknt	6⅛	7⅛
US TrkLn	14⅝	15⅛
Up Pen P	17	17⅛
Valley Gs	8⅝	9⅝
VanD Air	7⅛	8
Vance S	4⅛	4⅝
Velcro	6⅞	7
Ventron	21⅛	22⅛
Weda Pu	10½	11
Wsh NG	11⅛	12⅛
Webb Re	6½	7
Weco Dvl	2⅛	2½
Weight W	7⅛	7½
Weldtrn	1⅛	2½
Welling M	9⅛	9⅝
Well Gar	4⅛	5
Welsbch	4⅝	5⅛
Wstn Mfg	1⅝	2⅛
Westmd	46	46½
Wisc PL	17	17½
Wdwrd L	27⅛	27⅝
Wright W	5	5⅛
ZionUt B	19⅝	20⅛

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

1,250,000 Shares

Marriott CORPORATION

Common Stock

Lehman Brothers Incorporated

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.

Bache Halsey Stuart Inc. — The First Boston Corporation

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated — Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated — E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Lazard Frères & Co.

Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated — Reynolds Securities Inc.

Salomon Brothers — Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated — Wertheim & Co., Inc.

White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated — Alex. Brown & Sons

Johnston, Lemon & Co. Incorporated — Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.

Banca Commerciale Italiana — County Bank Limited — Société Générale

March, 1976

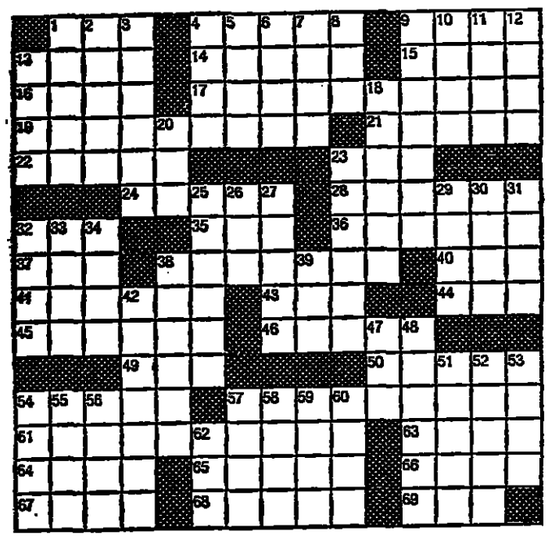
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Scale: Abbr.
4 Stopwatch
9 English tax
13 Cold-water animal
14 "A Bell for ——"
15 Sheltered
16 Cut off
17 Cold body of water
19 Perils for polar explorers
21 Chris of tennis
22 Nincompoops
23 Greek letter
24 Visitor to 57 Across
28 Service branch
32 Actor Hunter
35 Fat: Prefix
36 Old Italian measure
37 Adjective suffix
38 Cold-weather bird
40 "There isn't —— more"
41 Like 61 Across
43 Whisky base: Abbr.
44 Early auto
45 First-born
46 Base-runner's ploy
49 Kin of "see other side": Abbr.
50 Do a banquet job
54 Norman Vincent ——
57 Cold extremity
61 Cold area
63 Cold-weather bird
64 Actor Robert
65 Chicago's Papa Bear
66 Consumes
67 Cold sea
68 Deep chasm
69 Color

DOWN

1 Polar and teddy
2 Penates' partners
3 Anne of ——
4 Marbles
5 Roman dates
6 Have it —— (succeed)
7 Goals
8 Shad ——
9 Giving birth to an iceberg
10 Or ——
11 Prophet
12 Headquarters
13 Humane org.
18 Something learned
20 Botanical sac: Abbr.
23 Polishing powder
25 —— debate (arguable)
26 Kind of can or ear
27 Graduation wear
29 Culture medium
30 Arbor plant
31 Stringed toy
32 Opening of a soliloquy
33 Russian sea
34 Visitor to 57 Across
38 Annoy
39 Last month: Abbr.
42 Designs again
47 Alas, in Bonn
48 Backslid
51 White wine
52 Wash out
53 Cartoonist Gardner et al.
54 Young salmon
55 Greek war goddess
56 P. L. people
57 Pierce
58 Like canned sardines
59 Crab genera
60 Russian agency
62 Half a dance



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	13	55	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	1	34	Cloudy
ANKARA	2	37	Clear
ATHENS	16	61	Cloudy
BEIRUT	17	63	Clear
BELGRADE	2	36	Clear
BERLIN	—1	30	Snow
BRUSSELS	—1	30	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	6	43	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	0	32	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	13	55	Showers
COPENHAGEN	—2	28	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	11	52	Rain
DUBLIN	3	37	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	5	41	Clear
FLORENCE	0	32	Snow
FRANKFURT	0	32	Cloudy
GENEVA	—1	30	Overcast
HELSINKI	—4	25	Clear
ISTANBUL	12	54	Rain
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Clear
LISBON	12	54	Cloudy
LONDON	4	39	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	12	54	Cloudy
MADRID	5	46	Cloudy
MILAN	0	32	Snow
MONTREAL	—16	14	Clear
MOSCOW	—5	23	Clear
MUNICH	—1	30	Cloudy
NEW YORK	4	39	Sunny
NICE	5	41	Rain
OSLO	—2	28	Snow
PARIS	3	37	Clear
PRAGUE	—3	27	Snow
ROME	14	57	Overcast
SOFIA	6	43	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	—2	28	Snow
TEHRAN	11	52	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	20	68	Cloudy
TUNIS	—	—	Unavailable
VIENNA	—2	28	Cloudy
WARSAW	—3	26	Snow
WASHINGTON	11	52	Cloudy
ZURICH	—3	26	Snow

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 8 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregular;

(w) Alexander Fund $7.30
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd $8.33
Austral. Select Fd ..... $0.28 b

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:
— (d) Baerbond SF803.65
— (d) Conbar SF764
— (d) Grobar SF582
— (d) Stockbar SF883
(w) Browninvest $13.35
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd $12.66
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd $5.22
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd $7.70

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $14.35
— (w) Capital Italia S.A $8.30
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF1,121
(d) Caribico Open-End $129.80
(d) Citadel Fund $3.24
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd $773.06
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs. $8.27
(w) Convert. Fd. Int B Certs. $12.54
(d) Convert Bond Fd. N.V. $8.90

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec SF567
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SFF2.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF99
— (d) Energievalor SF80.50
— (d) Usec SF659
— (d) Europavalor SF122
(i) Crosby Fund S.A $4.45

(w) D.G.G $40.73
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $1.20
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $13.43
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv Fd $13.34
(w) Europe Obligations LF1,082

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM32.10
— (d) Int. Rentenfond DM77.10

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $16.96
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $51.32
— (w) Fidelity Equitaula $6.02
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $13.27
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $28.54
— (d) Fidelity World Fd $11.83
(d) Fiducem BF977
(w) First Intern'l Fd $124.05*
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec $13.85
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $28.83
(d) First Security Cap Fd $35.31
(w) Fleming Fund S.A $85.53
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $24.78
(w) Fonsejex Issus Fr LF1,838
(d) Formula Selection Fd SF76.26
(d) Fondilalia $10.52
(d) Fund of Nations $5.87
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div.) $9.68
(w) Future Australia Fd ..... Aus.$8.24

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund $12.42
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd $27.65
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $6.41
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'L. $8.26
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV $6.460
(i) H.O.I.T. Robet $27.15
(d) Icofund $9.53
(d) Interfix SF211.70
(d) Interfund S.A $8.29
(w) Intermarket Fund $106.46
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) $22.81*
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.97
(r) Invest Atlantiques $40.78
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $8.65
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. $7.63
(r) Japan Growth Fund $15.59
(d) Japan Selection Fund $51.47
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $14.34

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japn. Trust $54.61
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $42.32
— (r) Jardine Selection NV $17.54*

(d) KB Income Fund LF1,626
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $11.22
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $19.16
(r) Leverage Cap Hold $28.06

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
— (w) L&BT Multi-way Fd SF437
— (w) L&BT Income Fund SF363
(w) Luxfund $19.37
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $10.36
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.88
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $3.31
(w) N.A.M.F $67.34
(w) Nippon Fund $39.36
(w) Nor Amer Lay. Fund $6.34
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd $6.33
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $6.89
(d) Putman Intern'l Fund $22.24
(d) Renta Fund LF2,058
(d) Renta Capital Fund LF1,048
(d) Rentinvest LF598
— (d) Safe Fund $4.66
— (d) Safe Trust Fund $10.35
(w) Samura: Portfolio SF56.50
Share Realty N.V $15.97
Share International N.V $4.45

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $12.65

S.M.O. FUNDS:
— (d) CSF Fund SF24.09
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF4.62
— (d) I.T.F Fund N.V $7.26
(w) SMH Special Fund DM32.70

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. & Int SF1,557
— (r) Securswiss SF921
(d) Soros Fund $207.18
(w) Star Fund $4.87

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF176.25
— (d) Intervalor SF87.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF976
— (d) Swissvalor Net Ser SF213.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF80.50
— (d) Universal Fund SF94.30
(w) Talent Global Fund $9.12
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $25.73
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V $35.35
(w) Transpacific Fund $19.27

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amc. U.S. $ SF35.50
— (d) Bond Invest SF71
— (d) Convert-Invest SF81.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF123
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF91.50
— (d) Globinvest SF63
— (d) Pacific Invest SF77
— (d) Romrac-Invest SF251
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh SF153
— (d) Sima Swiss Sr. Sh SF176

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantic-fonds DM16.25
— (d) Eurofonds DM33.35
— (d) Unifonds DM21.15
— (d) Unirenta DM41.25
— (d) Unispecial I DM63.85
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd $3.23
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd $12.54
(w) Western Growth Fd $6.27
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,400.50
(w) West Proprietary N.V $1,570.00
(d) World Equity Grth Fd $413.38
(w) Worldwide Securities $45.79
(w) Worldwide Special $3,921.86

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change F/V $10 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS



B.C.



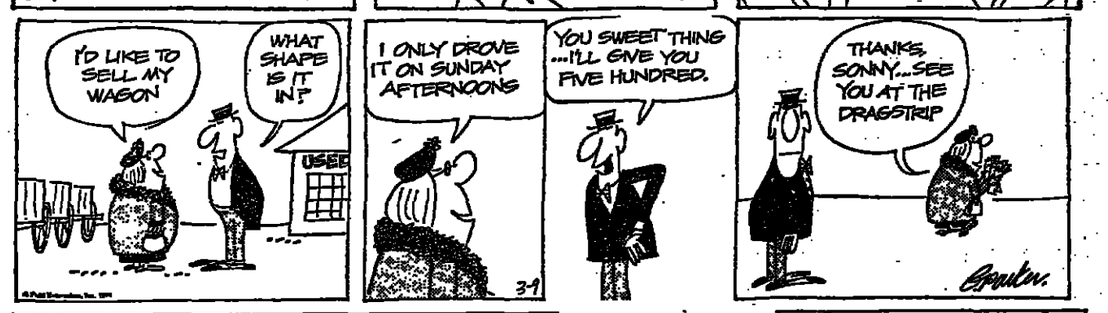
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



"LADY WILBERT" AND "CHAUFFEUR" CONFER.

JUMBLE® — this scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CANYF

POSOW

SEPORC

HATTOR



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○○○ & ○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PRUNE RIGOR BESTOW DAHLIA
Answer: *What the male switchboard employee was*—A "BIG OPERATOR"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"YOU'RE RIGHT...IT IS HARD TO BELIEVE I WAS EVER YOUR AGE."

BOOKS

1876: A NOVEL

By Gore Vidal. Random House. 364 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

JUST consider the obstacles that Gore Vidal had to overcome to make his latest book, "1876: A Novel," live up to the witty, entertaining "Burr," to which it is the sequel. (Actually, as Vidal reminds us in his afterword, since two of the imaginary people in "1876" are the forebears of characters who appear in his earlier political novel, "Washington, D.C.," "1876" forms the third part of a trilogy.).

First, sequels almost never rival their originals, as Vidal himself *should know well after trying to* follow up "Myra Breckenridge" with "Myron." Second, and more serious, the plot and suspense of "1876" are built on the election of 1876, in which the reform-minded governor of New York, Samuel J. Tilden, was the Democratic nominee, and won a plurality of about 250,000 popular votes, but his total of electoral votes was sufficiently disputed to force the creation by the Congress of a special electoral commission, which proceeded to give the presidency to Tilden's Republican rival, Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio.

How has Gore Vidal surmounted these problems of sequence and lack of suspense to make "1876" at least as successful as "Burr," if not considerably more so? In a nutshell, by confronting different problems from the ones raised by "Burr" and by overwhelming them with his fertile imagination.

Instead of taking a heroic era of American history and debunking it cynically, Vidal has done just the opposite here. He has taken what is arguably the nadir of American history—the period of the Grant administration scandals and an election that, if not bought outright by the Republicans, as Vidal's story suggests, was settled by a deal with the South that sacrificed the civil rights of the Negro for almost a century to come. And he has viewed all this corruption through the eyes of a hero—the journalist Charlie Schuyler we first met in "Burr"—who, if not precisely an idealist, has high hopes for the future of the republic and is bitterly disappointed by the outcome of the story he tells.

So the effect of "1876" is as curiously refreshing as "Burr" was maliciously impudent. We are so accustomed to comparing the worst of present times with the best of the past that it is both instructive and salutary to be reminded that the past may have been worse than the present.

As for how Vidal lends suspense to a past whose outcome we already know—that is mere child's play for his imagination. At the start of "1876" Charlie Schuyler returns to America's shores from the Europe to which he exiled himself at the close of "Burr." He has been filled with yea passage of time and er money by the panic of he brings with him co literary fame, as well as grown-up daughter En widowed Princess d'Agri the combination of the vides him entrée into th (and lowest) social and circles, where he freely his talents for living an ing.

There is a purpose to return from exile. Beca broke but still obliged t himself and his daughte somehow recoup his for plan is to provide for th by reporting the 1876 ele The New York Herald, a future by supporting TI for the presidency and cessful, securing himself ment as *minister to* Thus, our identificati Charlie gives us a perso in the outcome of the el strong does this identific come that we suspend c ledge of the outcome an find ourselves rooting f to win the disputed elec history of 1876 seems t pening for the first tim

Of course, the obvious to what Vidal has don the one historians will raise—that it simply is You can't mix real and characters and come ou accurate picture of hi pecially one so unreliev and cynical. But after in "1876," I for one wo not to be confused by when it comes to histor I'll take refuge in wha tells a fellow reporter poses that the two of t be making history: "M tory? But there is no only fictions of varyin of plausibility." For being, Vidal's fiction see plausible enough to me

Christopher Lehmann
a book reviewer for York Times.

Best Sell

The New York Tim

This list is based on re more than 250 bookstores i manities throughout the Un Weeks are not necessarily

FICTION

This week	
1	Curtain, by Agatha Christ
2	The Choirboys, by Josep Wambaugh
3	Ragtime, by E. L. Do torrow
4	Saving the Queen, William F. Buckley Jr.
5	In The Beginning, Chaim Potok
6	The Greek Treasure, Irving Stone
7	Nightwork, by Irwin Sha
8	Audrey Rose, by Frank I Pelitta
9	The Swiss Account, Leslie Waller
10	The Eagle Has Landed, Jack Higgins

GENERAL

1 Winning Through Intim dation, by Robert J. Ring
2 Doris Day Her Own Stor by A.E. Hotchner
3 Bring on the Empt Horses, by David Niven
4 The Relaxation Respons by Herbert Benson, M.D.
5 Angels, by Billy Grahs
6 The Russians, by Hedri Smith
7 World of Our Fathers, Irving Howe
8 Sylvia Porter's Mone Book, by Sylvia Porter
9 The Adams Chronicles, Jack Shepherd
10 Power!, by Michael Kor

Solution to Previous Puzzle

O	R	C	A		P	R	A	H	A		B	E	T	A
L	I	O	N		R	E	B	U	T		E	N	O	L
G	O	O	D	T	O	B	E	G	I	N	W	E	L	L
A	T	T	R	I	B	U	T	E		E	A	R	L	Y
			E	N	E	S			M	L	I	V		
S	P	A	W	N	S		S	H	E	L	L	A	C	S
P	A	N	S	Y		S	T	A	R	S		T	H	O
O	W	E			M	O	O	R	E			I	E	R
D	I	M		D	E	M	I	M		T	R	O	N	E
E	C	O	N	O	M	I	C		T	H	O	N	G	S
		M	E	N	E			A	R	I	A			
O	B	E	S	E		U	N	D	E	R	D	O	E	S
B	E	T	T	E	R	T	O	E	N	D	W	E	L	L
O	R	E	L		O	A	R	E	D		A	S	T	A
E	T	H	E		C	H	I	P	S		Y	E	S	T

BRIDGE — By Alan T

The North-South hands fitted perfectly on the diagrammed deal, and the partnership did well to discover this and bid a slam with only 23 high-card points. As North had passed originally, he could afford a jump preference to three clubs after his partner bid both black suits. South allowed himself several cue-bids, and North eventually slam.

After a spade lead, Si ed on the assumption trumps would break down one trick, and in the post-mortem tha have succeeded by a cross-ruff. The play like this: ace of spa ruff; heart ace; heart mond ace; diamond ki ruff; heart ruff; spade position would then be

NORTH (D)
♠ 4
♡ AJ842
◇ 964
♣ A862

WEST
♠ QJ105
♡ K1095
◇ J3
♣ Q54

EAST
♠ K972
♡ Q73
◇ Q10873
♣ J

SOUTH
♠ A863
♡ 6
◇ AK2
♣ K10973

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 ♣	Pass
1 ♡	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	3 ◇	Pass
4 ♣	Pass	4 ◇	Pass
4 ♡	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
6 ♣	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade queen.

NORTH
♠ —
♡ J8
◇ 9
♣ A

WEST
♠ —
♡ K
◇ —
♣ Q54

EAST
♠ —
♡ —
◇ Q
♣ J

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ —
◇ 2
♣ K109

Leading another hea allow East to use his effectively. But if Sou the club ace and leads he can ruff or discard to make the slam.

Defeats Zarley

...yin Golf Winner ...Two-Day Playoff

...DO, Fla., March 8 (AP).—Hale Irwin shot par on the ...n hole today—the sixth hole of the delayed, controversial, ...udden-death playoff—and defeated bitterly disappointed ...rley for the title in the *Citrus Open* golf tournament.

...s shoulders slumped when his two-foot, par-saving putt ...e cup on the par-3 16th hole at the Rio Pinar Country ...se.

...rapidly moving up in the ranks of the game's top players, ...e had finished the regulation 72 holes tied for the top at ...nder par—and matched pars on two playoff holes before ...alted the proceedings Sunday. Irwin had shot a regula... 68 and Zarley a 69. "We should have finished," Irwin ...rday when play was halted. "We should make decisions ...on the tour, not in a network office in New York"—a ...to the television network which broadcasts golf tourneys ... for the delay yesterday. The golfers returned this morning and matched strokes over three more playoff holes before Zarley's bogey.

The bogey provided a disappointing anti-climax to the long playoff. They started today's play on the 17th hole and both birdied, Irwin rolling in a testing four-footer after Zarley had holed a foot putt.

Both parred the 18th routinely and they went to the 15th, the first television hole. It's a 510-yard par 5, the green guarded by a creek. Both drove the fairway. Irwin boldly went for the green, putting his second shot on the fringe. And that forced Zarley to do the same. He also cleared the water and got it on the fringe. Both chipped close, Irwin to about eight feet and Zarley to about four. And both missed the birdie putts.

Irwin two-putted for par three on the 16th. Zarley ran his 15-to-18-foot first putt about two feet beyond the cup, then missed it coming back and the playoff was over.

It was the second victory in three weeks for Irwin, and the sixth of his career. The $40,000 check pushed his earnings for the year to $113,612 and made him the first man on the tour to go beyond $100,000 this season.

Gary Player, author of a stunning, 10-under-par 62 in Saturday's third round, slipped to a 74 and was at 280.

Golf Results

...NAL SCORES

...	$40,000	74-68-74-66—276
...	$22,000	67-68-68-73—270
...	$14,200	70-68-69-66—273
...	$9,400	69-67-69-69—274
...	$7,700	68-72-67-70—275
...	$7,700	72-68-69-66—275
...	$5,400	69-68-69-70—276
...	$5,433	73-67-67-70—277

...ll.

...rn Horse ...h Winner

...A, Calif., March 8 ...stern invader Royal ...off the closing bid of ...lle to score a nose ...terday in the 39th ...f the $256,900 Santa ...ndicap, one of the ...p thoroughbred races. ...victory, Royal Glint, ...orge Teyeira, became ...astern horse shipped ...y for the Santa Anita ...o win the rich event. Mandate, the betting ...the crowd of 65,000, ...nd Ensign Ruken was ...he field of 15. ...lint, victorious in the ...andicap in New York ...start, raced the 1 1/4 ...minutes 2-5 seconds. ...the pack were such ...formers as Dahlia, ...ma, Gay Style and ...ll.



Associated Press.

MAKING ROOM—North Carolina's Mitch Kupchak goes between Clemson's David Brown, left, and Stan Rome.

Kentucky Returns to NIT Basketball After a Long Absence

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, March 8 (NYT).—The University of Kentucky, which has not played in a National Invitation Tournament since 1950, agreed yesterday to return to the oldest college basketball tournament, which opens here in Madison Square Garden Saturday.

The Wildcats, with a 15-10 won-lost record, were joined in the NIT by Louisville (20-6), Providence (19-10), Oregon (19-10), Niagara (17-11) and North Carolina A & T (20-5). The six remaining teams for the NIT field of 12 will be named today.

Chances are that the rest of the NIT selections will come from a group of ten teams—Pan American, Florida State, South Carolina, Lafayette, St. Peter's, North Carolina State, Kansas State, North Carolina at Charlotte, Holy Cross and Oral Roberts. Maryland, which was upset in the Atlantic Coast Conference playoffs by Virginia, the eventual winner, turned down an NIT bid.

Kentucky last appeared in the NIT the year that City College of New York became the only team to win both the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship and then the NIT. Such a double is no longer possible because the two tournaments have been staged concurrently since 1951.

Last year coach Joe Hall's Wildcats finished runner-up to the University of California, Los Angeles, in the NCAA tournament. But Kentucky did not make it to the NCAA this year as Alabama and Tennessee will represent the Southeastern Conference. Kentucky, under coach Adolph Rupp, won the NIT in 1946 and took the NCAA championship in 1948, 1949 and 1951.

Providence, last year's NIT runner-up to Princeton, missed this year's NCAA when they were upset by Connecticut, 87-73, in the Eastern College Athletic Conference New England playoffs Saturday.

Niagara also lost an opportunity to play in the NCAA tournament when Syracuse whipped the Purple Eagles, 77-68, in the ECAC New York State regional final Saturday. Louisville, which won the NIT in 1956, is making its 11th appearance in an NIT.

George Raveling, coach at Washington State, called to say he was unhappy that the NIT selection committee picked Oregon over his team. Washington State and Oregon are members of the Pacific Eight Conference, which is sending UCLA and Washington to the NCAA tournament, which also starts Saturday.

Raveling's Cougars finished with an 18-8 season record to Oregon's 19-10 record and the teams split their two games. However, Raveling said, "I guess because Ron Lee of Oregon won the most valuable player award in the NIT last year there's an attraction in having him back."

The NCAA field neared completion Saturday with a couple of big surprises—Virginia and Hofstra. After beating North Carolina State and Maryland, the Virginia team defeated North Carolina, 67-62, in the ACC playoff final for the Cavaliers' third straight tourney upset. This put Virginia into the East regional of the NCAA tournament against De Paul, an independent team that was selected for the NCAA tourney yesterday. Virginia finished sixth in the seven-team ACC during the regular season.

Hofstra beat Temple, 79-72, for the East Coast Conference title Saturday and the right to meet Connecticut in the East regional first round of the NCAA at Providence, R.I. The other Providence first-round game will be between undefeated Rutgers and the Ivy League champion, Princeton.

Leach Tallies 48th

Leading Goal Scorer, Goalie Aid NHL Flyers

PHILADELPHIA, March 8 (UPI).—Reggie Leach, leading goal scorer in the National Hockey League, got his 48th of the season last night and helped the Philadelphia Flyers extend their unbeaten streak to 19 games with a 4-1 victory over the Kansas City Scouts.

Coach Fred Shero had Bernie Parent tending goal for the Stanley Cup champions for the first time this season on home ice. An operation for a pinched nerve had kept him out of action.

Parent lost his shutout when Jean-Guy Lagace scored on a 55-foot shot at 8 minutes 24 seconds of the third period when the Flyers were a man short.

Canadiens 6, Red Wings 1

At Detroit, Murray Wilson and Yvan Cournoyer, taking advantage of a major penalty to Detroit's Walt McKechnie, each scored power-play goals in the first five minutes to lead Montreal to a 6-1 victory over the Red Wings. Doug Risebrough scored twice for Montreal, his 12th and 13th goals. McKechnie slashed Jim Roberts and was given a major penalty at 1:58 of the first period. Wilson scored his eighth goal from the top of the faceoff circle at 2:20. Cournoyer powered in his 26th from in front of Detroit goalie Ed Giacomin at 4:37.

Sabres 4, Blues 4

At Buffalo, N.Y., St. Louis center Garry Unger and Sabres' winger Danny Gare scored within a record-tying five seconds of each other as their clubs played to a 4-4 tie. Gare gave the Sabres a 4-3 lead at 16:04 of the third period by tipping in a shot by defenseman Jocelyn Guevremont. But Unger scored on a breakaway off the resulting faceoff only five seconds later.

Islanders 5, Penguins 3

At Pittsburgh, defenseman Denis Potvin scored a goal and assisted on two others to lead the New York Islanders to a 5-3 victory over the Penguins. They scored four goals in eight minutes of the second period.

Canucks 4, North Stars 3

At Bloomington, Minn., Gerry O'Flaherty scored two goals to lead Vancouver to a 4-3 victory over the North Stars. The victory moved the Canucks to within two points of idle first-place Chicago in the Smythe Division.

Bruins 4, Capitals 3

At Boston, Darryl Edestrand's late third-period goal helped the Bruins to a 4-3 victory over Washington. The victory was Boston's 12th straight at home while the loss was Washington's 50th of the season.

Rangers 6, Flames 6

At New York, Steve Vickers's second goal of the game, at 11:56 of the third period, capped a four-goal third period to give the Rangers a 6-6 tie with Atlanta.

Maple Leafs 7, Seals 7

At Oakland, Calif., Lanny McDonald scored his 33d goal, with four minutes to play, to give Toronto a 7-7 tie with the Seals. The see-saw game was the highest scoring in Oakland this season.

W. German Arena Awaits the Word On Ali's Defense

MUNICH, March 8 (AP).—If Muhammad Ali wants a heavyweight title fight May 24 here, he better not forget to rent the arena.

Operators of the Olympiahalle, proposed site of Ali's match against Briton Richard Dunn, said today they've had no contacts with the champ or his promoters on staging the bout.

But they confirmed that this date was still open and said the 14,000-capacity, tent-roofed arena would be an ideal site for Ali's second appearance in West Germany. He knocked out Karl Mildenberger in an outdoor fight 10 years ago in Frankfurt.

"We're open for all serious negotiations. We have the technical prerequisites to handle such a fight," the Olympiahalle spokesman said.

Earlier today, promoter Bob Arum announced in Paris that Ali had signed a contract to fight Dunn if the Englishman manages to win the vacant European heavyweight championship April 6 in London from Bernd August of West Germany.

ABA Results

Sunday's Games

Kentucky 125, Indiana 112 (Gilmore 29, Jones 24; Knight 34, Elmore 18).
Denver 116, Virginia 101 (Issel 24, Thompson 20; Green 20, Calvin 19). Nuggets win 10th straight against Squires this year.
New York 118, San Antonio 109 (Erving 27, Hughes 16; Kenon 27, Paultz 22).

Danes Gain in Handball

AARHUS, Denmark, March 8 (UPI).—Denmark qualified yesterday for a spot in this summer's Montreal Olympic handball tournament with a 23-16 victory over Spain.

Finns Whisk Away Broomball Title From Canadians

...eorge A. Krimsky

...OW, March 8 (AP).—...ting Finns whipped the ...ns, 9-3, yesterday, tak... world title from the disputed champions of ...ll.

...more precise, a group ...sh diplomats and a 15-...boy trounced their ...n counterparts in the ...the sport which has ...one of the most popular ...hs for Moscow's foreign ...ity.

...Finns acted like the ...ampions as they sipped ...me from the silver-plat...ers' cup. According to ...ll historians, this is the ...ce where the game still ...d.

...ball is something like ...key, but the rink here ...looded emtassy tennis ... The players use a Rus...ig broom instead of a ...child's plastic ball in...f a puck and canvas ...s instead of skates. The result looks something like a Marx Brothers film run in reverse.

Otherwise it is hockey, right down to concussion, broken ankles and some shoulders which have tempted the overworked doctors in the foreign community to have the game banned. They haven't succeeded.

What began about 15 years ago as a free-for-all among several beer-swigging Anglo-Saxons on Sunday afternoons has developed into a no-nonsense "international" sport. The teams now play by strict rules, with referees, wear uniforms—paid for by the foreign equivalents of "Joe's Butcher Shop"—play in leagues and hold an annual "broomball banquet" at the end of the season.

The game originated in the same make-do fashion as stickball evolved in the streets of New York. When foreigners anxious for some pick-up hockey on the weekends could not get use of a rink from Soviet officials, they hosed down a tennis court.

To get more shooting oomph out of their broomsticks, players tightly tape up the twigs into a curve, like a field hockey stick. Referees do a "twig check" before each game to make sure a player is really using a broomstick.

The secret to the game is keeping on your feet. At any given moment, at least half of each team is sprawled on the ice. Throwing yourself at an opponent's feet when he is dribbling down the ice is considered good technique and often results in pile-ups.

The short-handled broom is carried in one hand, with the free hand usually dangling in the air for balance. The best shot is to slap the ball after winding up like a polo player. The goalie carries no stick and spends a lot of time on his stomach.

The Finns are known as the best stick handlers and shooters. The Canadians, living up to their hockey reputation, are the most aggressive. The British are considered the best team players and sportsmen. The West Germans are the best on defense. And the Americans make up for a lot with their enthusiasm. They fielded three different teams this year and finished in fifth, sixth and seventh place.

Broomball almost caused an international incident.

While a game was under way on the British Embassy's tennis court, a slight, dapper man suddenly appeared on the ice to ask whose car was blocking the garage. He was met by a charging 200-pound American diplomat who could not stop in time and sent the stranger flying. It was Sir Terence Garve, the British ambassador.

Broomball was banned for the next season at the British Embassy, but the ban was lifted when the new ambassador came to town in January.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	43	10	14	100	295	178
NY Islanders	36	17	14	86	258	160
Atlanta	26	30	10	62	220	207
NY Rangers	23	35	9	55	223	279
Smythe Division						
Chicago	26	22	17	69	202	204
Vancouver	27	27	13	67	228	228
St. Louis	24	31	11	59	207	225
Minnesota	18	35	4	40	162	253
Kansas City	12	44	10	34	156	282

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	49	9	10	108	283	146
Pittsburgh	29	27	11	69	220	251
Los Angeles	31	29	7	69	214	225
Detroit	20	38	8	48	171	259
Washington	8	50	9	25	186	328
Adams Division						
Boston	42	13	11	95	258	186
Buffalo	38	19	13	89	278	201
Toronto	31	25	12	74	267	231
California	24	36	9	57	218	241

Sunday's Games

Vancouver 4, Minnesota 3 (O'Flaherty 2, Ververgaert, Gould; Jarry 2, Young).
NY Islanders 5, Pittsburgh 3 (Howatt, Gillies, Nystrom, D. Potvin, Westfall; Schock 2, Larocque).
Boston 4, Washington 3 (Savard 2, Ratelle, Eiestrand; Lalonde, Bailey, Meehan).
Philadelphia 4, Kansas City 1 (Bladon, Leach, Clarke, Crisp; Lagrace).
Montreal 6, Detroit 1 (Risebrough 2, Wilson, Cournoyer, Shutt, Lambert; Nextall).
Atlanta 6, NY Rangers 6 (Vail 2, Lysiak, Gibbs, Platt, Clement; Vickers 2, Middleton, Polis, Rickey, Dillon).
St. Louis 4, Buffalo 4 (Ness, Larose, MacMillan, Unger; Robert 2, Guevremont, Gare).
Toronto 7, California 7 (Neely 2, McKenzy, Turnbull, Thompson, Williams, McDonald; Marsh 2, Merrick 2, Gardner, Hampton, Christie).

Baseball Negotiators Still Fail To Get Together to Negotiate

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, March 8 (NYT).—Commissioner Bowie Kuhn could rescue his "bosses," baseball's club owners, by ordering them to open spring training camps, a representative of the Players' Association has suggested.

Marvin Miller, executive director of the Players' Association, mentioned the idea during a news conference at which he covered a wide variety of topics in the deteriorating baseball dispute.

Forty-five minutes later and 10 blocks south, the owners' negotiating team replied to his remarks.

Despite all the words, the day was no more fruitful than any other before it. The two sides will not meet until after the Players Relations Committee, the group that directs the owners' side of the negotiations, convenes today.

Besides the thought on Kuhn's possible action, Miller gave the committee enough points to consider:

• He confirmed that he had withdrawn from the negotiations the players' proposals for a new reserve system. That means the player's stand on the court interpretation that allows a player to become a free agent by playing one year without a contract.

• If the season does not begin and the players are not paid by April 25, 10 days after the first scheduled pay day under terms of their contracts, they would automatically become free agents.

• If the owners "abandon baseball," as some have suggested to players they may be forced to do, the players themselves will try and work out a way to form their own teams and play the season.

• A few hardline owners are dictating to the negotiating committee and preventing a reasonable settlement. Furthermore, the negotiators are hired by the owners but don't have any financial interests in the clubs themselves.

Kuhn has an interest in the negotiations and Miller said it is strictly one sided.

"He's in the negotiations up to his ears," Miller said. "He sits in on all strategy sessions of the owners. He consults with them, but we don't talk to him. I'm not being critical of him. He's a management person and he belongs there.

"Kuhn says he represents players, fans and clubs, but he has a very honorable job and it is to represent the owners and no one else. His job is to bail out the owners when they are in trouble and there's nothing wrong with that. The owners' strike is okay in his view as long as it succeeds in making players grovel. But since it isn't succeeding, he may order his bosses to open camps and get them out of the corner they painted themselves into."

Lee MacPhail, president of the American League and one of the owners' negotiators, acknowledged that if the commissioner felt it was in the best interests of baseball, he could tell the Player Relations Committee to open camps.

The commissioner wasn't available for comment on Miller's idea, but it's not inconceivable that he could take that step, perhaps in the next week.

The owners' negotiators made themselves available to comment on Miller's views and MacPhail, Charles (Chub) Feeney, president of the National League, and John Gaherin, the professional negotiator, scoffed at his suggestions that players would become free agents if they weren't paid and that they would play their own season.

Ski Results

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

		Pts
1	Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden	316
2	Piero Gros, Italy	178
3	Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	175
4	Franz Klammer, Austria	156
5	Hansi Hinterseer, Austria	97
6	Walter Tresch, Switz.	90
7	Bernhard Russi, Switz.	72
8	Herbert Plank, Italy	71
	Philippe Roux, Switz.	71
10	Franco Bieler, Italy	63

Pat Thomas in Title Bout

ROME, March 8 (Reuters).—Italian Marco Scano and Pat Thomas of Wales will fight in Cagliari, Sardinia, on March 26 for the vacant European welterweight boxing title, the European Boxing Union said today. The title has been vacant since Britain's John Stracey renounced it before his successful attempt on the world title.

U.S. Stars Ashe, Connors Add to Troubles of Australia

...ORD, Conn., March 8 ...n before play began, ...ar that the Australians ...re trouble keeping the ...p of tennis title that ...dominated.

...their key players with...re the tournament be...p others arrived late. ...Americans probably had ...st players in the world. ...result, while breaking ...tion, was not surprising. ...d States dominated, 6-1. ...close," said U.S. cap...ain Ralston after the ...tournament ended yes... "Every match was ...h Americans were in ...n a number of games ...to fight to stay on top. ...four matches in straight ...fifty 70 per cent of the ...in the six previous best-...tories between the two countries lasted three sets. Australia won five of the previous tournaments, including the last four.

Arthur Ashe this year was back for his seventh World Cup, but for the first time he came in as the world's top-ranked player. And Jimmy Connors, fresh from his challenge-match victory over Manuel Orantes, joined the U.S. team for the first time.

For Australia, Rod Laver, who was counted on for two singles matches, withdrew because of his wife's illness. And John Newcombe and Tony Roche checked into Hartford just hours before the competition began Thursday night after a long trip from Australia, where their Davis Cup match with New Zealand was rained out.

Ashe, voted by reporters the tournament's most valuable player, and Connors both won singles matches over Newcombe and Roche. Connors's 6-2, 6-3 victory over Newcombe Saturday clinched the cup.

"It's a disappointment to lose," Roche, 30, said after he lost to Connors yesterday, 6-4, 7-5. "I think we would have done better had we been here three days practicing."

Ashe noted that Newcombe and Roche, both of whom suffered injuries last year and have played in few recent tournaments, were not match tough.

After Ashe overcame Roche on Saturday, and Connors iced the victory against Newcombe, Australian captain Fred Stolle said, "We've lost a battle that we were in. We thought when we went into the series we had a chance of winning. We did have a few problems this year that I don't want to elaborate on."

He minimized the impact of Laver's absence, saying, "We had the guys there with the ability to do the job. Laver has a 5-0 singles record and 2 3-1 doubles mark in three previous World Cups."

Yesterday Connors fell behind Roche in the first set, 4-1, but won the next seven games to take the first set and go up 2-0 in the second. Roche, seven years older than his opponent, broke Connors's service to even the set at 5-5. But Connors broke back in the next game and held his service in the last one to take the match.

In the last match of the tournament, Ashe teamed with Ralston to defeat Phil Dent and John Alexander, 7-6, 8-9. The Americans won the first set with a 7-5 tie-breaker, the first of the tournament.

The winning U.S. team picked up $45,000 while the Australians earned $25,000 in the tournament sponsored by Aetna Life & Casualty.

Hungarian Kings

LONDON, March 8 (AP).—The Swedish secretary of the new-style Kings Cup tennis tournament said today that the event has been an unexpected success and has come to stay.

Hungary narrowly won the cup and the first prize of $30,000 in the event which matched European national teams in a league. Formerly, the Kings Cup was run on a knockout basis, without prize money.

"Attendances for the matches totaled almost 150,000," Lars Myhrman said by telephone from Ludwigshafen, West Germany, where the event reached an exciting finish yesterday. "We thought we would get about 80,000.

"This tournament has injected new vitamins into the European national associations. It has certainly come to stay."

The tournament ended yesterday with West Germany beating Hungary, 2-1, at Ludwigshafen and France edging Britain, 2-1, at Bordeaux. If Britain had won, it would have won the cup.

Evert Wins

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8 (AP).—Chris Evert scored a 7-5, 7-6 victory over arch-rival Evonne Goolagong of Australia to win a $75,000 women's tennis tournament here.

It appeared Evert, an American, would have little trouble trouncing the Australian when she won the first five games of the first set Saturday. But Goolagong began attacking at the net and just as quickly won the next five games.

WHA Results

Sunday's Games

Cincinnati 5, New England 3 (Locas, Ball, Pelyk, Dudley, G. Sobchak; Cimic, O'Donnell, Palement).
Cleveland 5, Indianapolis 1 (Ward, Harrison, Eyo, Leduc, Jarrett; Thomas).
Edmonton 4, Quebec 2 (Carleton, Patenaude, R. Morris, Ullman; Cloutier, S. Bernier).
Winnipeg 3, Calgary 1 (Hull, Linch, Lindstrom; Chipperfield).
San Diego 5, Phoenix 2 (Hughes, Norris, Ferguson, Peacosh, Lacroix; Gray, Boyd).

...A Standings

...STERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division

...	42	20	.677	—	
...	32	27	.571	6	1/2
...	29	31	.561	7	
...	31	34	.477	12	1/2

Central Division

s ...	41	26	.612	—	
...	37	28	.587	2	
...	33	33	.492	7	
...	28	36	.438	11	1/2

STERN CONFERENCE
Midwest Division

...	28	35	.444	—	
...	25	38	.397	3	
...y ...	25	40	.385	4	
...	19	44	.302	9	

Pacific Division

ate ...	46	18	.719	—	
les ...	32	32	.500	14	
...	32	34	.485	15	
...	30	33	.476	15	1/2
...	29	37	.439	18	

Sunday's Games

...ton 92, New York 81 (Chenier 21; Monroe 26, Hay...

...City 113, Milwaukee 97 ...n 29, Walker 24; Dandridge ...n 22).

...88, Detroit 87 (White 20, ...; Rowe 19, Lanier 16).

...91, Los Angeles 88 (Van Lier ...14; Abdul-Jabbar 25, Good... Bulls snap six-game losing ...

...leans 124, Seattle 106 (Nelson ...wich 17; Gray 16, Seals 14).

...106, Portland 94 (Westphal ...13; Wicks 26, Steele 12).

...123, Houston 106 (Drew 30, ...n 23; Murphy 27, Newlin 24).

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Afghanistan (air) $	114.00	63.00	Luxembourg ...Fr.	2,925.00	1,125.00
Africa, Franc (air)$	72.00	40.50	Malagasy (air) ...$	97.50	54.00
Africa, Oth. (air)$	114.00	63.00	Malta (air) .....$	59.00	33.00
Algeria (air) $	83.00	34.50	Malaya (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Arabian Gulf (air)$	114.00	62.00	Mexico (air) .....$	114.00	63.00
Australia (air) ...$	146.00	81.00	Morocco (air) ....$	62.00	34.50
Austria (air) ...Sch.	975.00	525.00	Nepal (air) .....$	114.00	63.00
Belgium .....B.Fr.	2,925.00	1,125.00	Netherlands .....Fl.	142.00	78.00
Burma (air) .....$	136.50	75.00	New Zealand (air)$	146.00	81.00
Bulgaria (air) ....$	59.00	33.00	Norway (air) N.Kr.	389.00	161.00
Canada (air) .....$	114.00	63.00	Pakistan (air) ..$	136.50	75.00
China (air) .....$	136.50	75.00	Philippines (air) $	114.00	63.00
Cyprus (air) .....$	59.00	33.00	Persian Gulf (air)$	114.00	63.00
Czechoslovak. (air)$	59.00	33.00	Poland (air) .....$	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air) D.Kr.	319.00	176.00	Polynesia Fch.(air)$	97.50	54.00
Ethiopa (air) ...$	114.00	63.00	Portugal (air)..Esc.	1,425.00	787.00
Finland (air) F.M.	188.00	105.00	Romania (air) ...$	59.00	33.00
France .....F.F.	205.00	112.00	Saudi Arabia (air)$	85.50	47.00
Germany .....D.M.	139.00	75.00	Singapore (air) .$	136.50	75.00
Great Britain £St.	16.50	9.00	South Amer. (air)$	114.00	63.00
Greece (air) ...Dr.	1,556.00	862.00	Spain (air) ...Ptas	3,200.00	1,818.00
Hong Kong (air) $	136.50	75.00	Sri Lanka (air) ...$	114.00	63.00
Hungary (air) ....$	59.00	33.00	Sweden (air)..S Kr	282.00	137.00
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Indonesia (air) ..$	136.50	75.00	Thailand (air) ..$	136.50	75.00
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Iraq (air) .....$	85.50	47.00	Turkey (air) .....$	59.00	33.00
Iceland (air) .....$	59.00	33.00	U.A.E. (air) .....$	85.50	47.00
Ireland ... .£St.	16.50	9.00	U.S.S.R. (air) .....$	59.00	33.00
Israel (air)	85.50	47.00	U.S.A. (air) .....$	97.50	54.00
Italy .....Lire	27,500.00	21,000.00	Vietnam (air) .....$	136.50	75.00
Japan (air) .....$	136.50	75.00	Yugoslavia (air) ...$	59.00	33.00
Khmer Rep. (air) .$	136.50	75.00	Zaire (air) .....$	114.00	63.00
Korea (air) .....$	136.50	75.00	Europ. Countr.(air)$	59.00	33.00
Kuwait (air) .....$	114.00	63.00			

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Art Buchwald

One Man's Game Plan

WASHINGTON.—What happens when a presidential candidate becomes a noncandidate after being defeated in the early primaries?

I ran into one sitting on a park bench in Lafayette Square the other day, gazing across the street at the White House.


Buchwald

He was all alone and I hated to break into his reverie.

"It's a nice house," I said trying to think of something to say.

"We could have made it nicer. My wife was going to redecorate the entire second floor," he replied. "We were going to have great parties and dances, and I was going to order new uniforms for the White House guards. I had a lot of plans for the place."

"It must be tough to be a presidential candidate one day and nobody the next," I said. "What do you miss the most?"

"My Secret Service detail. They were a great bunch of guys. They drove me anywhere I wanted to go. I never had any trouble getting a hotel room or on an airplane. You can't imagine how it feels driving down the main street of a town with six men running alongside your car. They searched every place I was going to appear and they watched my house day and night. It was the only time I really felt safe in Washington."

"I guess once you drop out of the race, there is no danger to your life any more."

"That's what you think. How about all the people who contributed to my campaign and saw their money go down the drain? I need the Secret Service now more than I did during the primaries. There are a lot of people mad at me because I didn't do better."

"I forgot about them."

"I also miss the press. People think presidential candidates don't like the press, but they're wrong. Those cameras and lights and fellows poised with their notebooks really give you a sense of power. Ever since I dropped out, not one person has asked me where I stand on abortion. Do you want to know where I stand on abortion?"

"Not particularly," I said. "I'm more curious as to what you thought happened to you in New Hampshire and Massachusetts."

"My campaign staff did a lousy job; I didn't have enough money; the people weren't interested in my plans for nuclear energy; the weather was lousy so my constituents didn't turn out; I couldn't get on the good TV shows, and my car broke down in Worcester. But I'm not blaming anyone."

"It takes a big man not to blame anyone for his defeat."

"I thought the press was wrong to play up my labor support. They never did give the correct version of my stand on busing, and the Catholics, Jews and Protestants never gave me the help I needed in their neighborhoods. The blacks and women were conned by my opponents and the senior citizens misunderstood my Social Security reforms. Outside of that, I think I ran the best campaign of anyone in the race."

"It sounds that way to me," I said. "What now? Have you given up your presidential ambitions?"

"No, I haven't. As I see it, Jimmy Carter, Scoop Jackson and Mo Udall are all going to come to the convention thinking they can trade off enough delegates to win it. But George Wallace is going to stalemate them. Hubert Humphrey will then make himself available, but Carter, Jackson and Udall will be so angry that they worked their tails off, they will refuse to give it to Humphrey. So they'll look for a compromise candidate."

"That only leaves Fred Harris and Milton Shapp," I said.

"And me. I'll offer Carter the vice-presidency, make Jackson secretary of state, Udall secretary of defense and Mayor Daley attorney general."

"What about George Wallace?"

"He can be ambassador to the United Nations."

"It's a heckuva game plan, if you can swing it."

The defeated candidate looked across at the White House once more. "How would you like to be my press secretary?"

"Wow, would I! What do I have to do?"

"Just tell me which bus I take back to Bethesda."

Old Note Backs Official Version Of Luther Death

PROVIDENCE, R.I., March 8 (AP).—A college professor says a note scrawled on a Martin Luther manuscript found here may dispel a centuries-old theory that the 16th-century theologian died violently.

Dr. Carolyn Lenz, an associate professor of English at Rhode Island College, said she discovered the note while doing research at Brown University.

The theory that Luther died of apoplexy or hanged himself began immediately after his death and was circulated until the late 19th century by Roman Catholic writers, Dr. Lenz said.

Dr. Lenz said the note lends credence to the official Lutheran account of his death. Luther's scholarly friends, she said, claimed he died peacefully in the German town of Eisleben after prayer and reaffirmation of his faith.

Dr. Lenz said she found the note on the last page of a manuscript that Luther wrote the year before he died. She said the note was in both Latin and German and contained many corrections. It recounted how Luther described his pain to a doctor called M.D. Lutter and told of the prayers Luther uttered, ending with: "Three times: 'Lord Jesus Christ into your hands I commit'."

The eternal Mae West, who admits to being 82, wowed them again in Hollywood recently with her torrid versions of "Frankie and Johnny" and "After You've Gone."



The Magic of Mae West Returns to Paramount

By Kevin Thomas

HOLLYWOOD—History repeated itself recently at Paramount when Mae West, the studio's reigning queen in the 1930s, returned to perform two musical numbers for a special television program about Hollywood's golden days that also featured appearances by Mickey Rooney, John Wayne and Gene Kelly.

In addition to "After You've Gone," Miss West sang "Frankie and Johnny," which she performed in "She Done Him Wrong," the 1933 film version of her "Diamond Lil" that saved Paramount from going bankrupt and launched a new actor named Cary Grant.

Wearing a black crepe gown and black velvet feathered hat designed for her by Edith Head, Miss West emerged from her dressing trailer on the arm of her muscular bodyguard, Paul Novak. Spontaneous applause broke out as she made her way to a bordello-red Victorian saloon set that looked as if it had been saved from one of her movies. With only one long break between numbers, she worked almost constantly for the next six hours under the guidance of director Dwight Hemion and choreographer Mark Breaux.

Starting out at the bottom of a sweeping staircase, Miss West surveyed some 50 male extras (including her frequent escort, Playgirl's Man of the Year Lou Zivkovich) and observed, "This is the kind of room I always liked: wall-to-wall men." She began her bawdy version of "Frankie and Johnny," which she sang while wending her way through the crowd. She did it repeatedly and later "After You've Gone" until Mr. Hemion was satisfied.

Under the blazing lights and the chronic hurry-up-and-wait of filming, the essential Mae West emerged. Beneath the diamonds and feathers and outrageous quips was a tireless trouper, a born entertainer who loves to perform and who is a consummate pro. Relaxed, confident, quick to laugh at a fluffed line or a muffed piece of business, Miss West was eager to get everything just right.

"Now this is real nostalgia to me," said Edith Head, who received her first big break when Miss West approved her for designing costumes for "She Done Him Wrong." "She created the whole Mae West image herself, and it's the only image in the entire world of stage, screen and television I can think of that's been preserved intact. You see, there still can be magic."

During the finale of "After You've Gone," Miss West, in one of her characteristic spontaneous gestures, caressed herself in a manner that can only be described as suggestive. Back in her dressing trailer after receiving a standing ovation at the end of her stint, she was hoping that she would be able to get it past the censors.

"I think it's time they laid off me," she said. "After all, I had my clothes on."

Miss West, who admits to being 82 with pride, "because I know I don't look it," was minutes later heading downtown in her limousine for a late dinner at her favorite Chinese restaurant. Back at her Hollywood apartment at midnight, she at last got out of her costume and into an elegant hostess gown.

There was much talk of her just-announced film version of "Sextette" (in which Miss West will have six husbands), much laughter and good cheer, much reminiscing about prizefighters and about her stint in jail for refusing to close down one of her Broadway shows—"it was worth a million dollars in publicity; the warden fell in love with me and even Sir Thomas Lipton came to visit."

At 1:30 a.m., when the party broke up, Miss West said, "I could do two more shows right now. I really could."

© Los Angeles Times.

Tracking Down U.S. Place Names Before It's Too Late

By Rob Wood

DALLAS (AP).—Every place had to be called something, even if it was Nakedtop, Va., Opossum Trot, Texas, or Muckafoone Creek, Ga.

Now an East Texas State University professor who got hooked on place names 15 years ago wants all 50 states to publish a book on the subject for the Bicentennial.

Dr. Fred Tarpley, head of the department of literature and language at the Commerce, Texas, school, said that such a project "would fill a wide gap in the national records of the United States. Some of this information could be lost forever if we don't get to work on it now."

The professor said that eventually the list would contain from 3 million to 5 million place names, including towns, lakes, streams, rivers, oil fields, rock formations, valleys and schools.

Dr. Tarpley, director of the project being sponsored by the American Name Society, said scholars throughout the nation are working to find the true meanings of various names.

In Tucson, Ariz., Dr. Byrd Grager of the University of Arizona is listening to tapes that record pronunciations of a remote mesa on the Hopi Reservation.

At the University of Central Arkansas in Conway, Betty Young has determined that the name for the town of Smackover is really a corruption of Chemin Couvert, French for covered road.

In Gorham, Maine, Phillip Rutherford is trying to dispel the myth that Ogunquit was named when an Indian's gun jammed as he faced a bear. The truth is, he says, that the word came from the Abnaki Indians and means "place of the waves."

Dr. Tarpley spends hours searching through old newspapers, letters, books, maps and interviewing local historians and old-timers in an effort to pinpoint the origin of Texas names.

For example, the people in a small town in the Big Bend area of West Texas were convinced they had the prettiest sunsets in the nation and wanted that name. But there already was a Sunset, Texas, and so the residents spelled it backward and came up with the community of Tesnus.

Many small towns, Dr. Tarpley said, were nothing more than watering places along the railroad lines during the movement across the West.

"They might name a community after the engineer on the train, or the conductors—their wives, children and even their pets. These are the things we must discover and preserve for future generations," he said.

How else, without this research, would you know that Lively, Texas, was so named because the frequency of dances held in the community caused folks to call it a "lively little place" and then shorten the phrase to the now official name?

There is also a move to clean up some of the place names given by the rough and rugged settlers, mountain men, outlaws and trail drovers.

For example, in Washington there was an S.O.B. Creek. It now is officially Sob Creek.

Dr. Tarpley said names which are now considered racial or ethnic slurs are being changed. Jap Creek has been changed to Japanese Creek; Chink Gulch to Chinese Gulch; Polock Mountain to Polish Mountain, and Nigger Ben Hill to Negro Ben Hill.

And when the research is done, it may explain why there is still a Smackass Gap, N.C.

PEOPLE: Judith Exner to Wa[it] For Her FBI File

To get a look at her FBI file, Judith Campbell Exner will have to wait in line with 6,000 others, the U.S. government said Friday in papers filed in Federal Court in San Diego. Release of the file had been deliberately blocked, according to the attorney for the self-identified "close personal" associate of the late President John F. Kennedy and the late Sam Giancana, a Mafia leader. Government attorneys attributed the delay to the backlog, however, and said that Mrs. Exner wanted special treatment "to meet a publisher's deadline" on her announced book.

* * *

Jacqueline Onassis flew into London early Saturday aboard a scheduled flight from New York, but the reason for her visit was unknown. She was met by a chauffeur-driven car and whisked away in the direction of the center of London. Mrs. Onassis' daughter Caroline, 18, has been in London since last October taking an art appreciation course. A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy said that the embassy had not been informed of her arrival or the plans of Mrs. Onassis.

* * *

A Toledo, Ohio, couple is suing a food company for nearly $1 million because, they say, a mouse in a can of tomatoes has ruined their sex life and caused permanent illness to the wife. Dewey and Lucille Simpson claim that on Jan. 16, 1975, Mrs. Simpson opened a can of stewed tomatoes, poured them into a pot and discovered the mouse as she tasted them. The U.S. District Court suit said that the discovery caused Mrs. Simpson, 51, to become ill and she was rushed to a hospital. Since then she has been unable to eat without first taking a pill prescribed by her doctor. The suit said that the condition is incurable and permanent and asks for $670,000 in damages for the woman. Her husband is seeking damages of $309,000, claiming medical expenses and destruction of his marriage. Simpson, 41, said that before the incident the "love, affection and companionship which were his by virtue of that marriage were nothing short of ecstasy." But Simpson said his wife has developed "an increasingly cold, dispassionate and unaffectionate attitude" toward him since then. The Carnation Co. of Los Angeles, which controls the canning company, has not responded to the suit.

* * *

U.S. television personality Ed McMahon was married on his birthday Saturday in San Francisco to Victoria Valentine in an Episcopal ceremony attended by a few friends, an NBC spokesman said. It was the second marriage for McMahon, 53, and the first for Miss Valentine, 30.

* * *

For sale for more than a year at $385,000, the Key Biscayne, Fla., home of Robert Abplanalp in the compound used by Richard Nixon has just been sold for $220,000. In 1969, it was bought for $150,000 by the millionaire-industrialist, a friend and business associate of the former president, and was used by White House and Secret Service personnel. Maritza Hubbard, a businesswoman, said that [...] it for its quiet and [...] Contrary to recent rep[orts] estate sources said [...] Nixon property in the [...] was not for sale, nor is [...] owned by Charles Rebo[zo] and close friend of Nix[on].


SURPRISE—Cuba[n balle]rina Alicia Alonso [...] secret visit from [...] perform at the Los [...] Civic Center. Her [...]ance wasn't announ[ced un]til she appeared o[n...]

* * *

Linda Jackson, 11, [...] N.Y., should finally b[e able to] complete her Bicenten[nial proj]ect, delayed for man[y ...] because she needed the [...] of the governor of Ca[lifornia to] complete her collection [of] 50 governors. Aides [...] Edmund Brown jr. sai[d his] resistance was a matte[r ...] —he did not want to [...] a personality cult." [...] Sacramento, they rel[eased a] note he had finally writ[ten ...] Linda, there is a go[...] California. Your [...] perseverance have reach[...] Good luck on your proj[ect]."

* * *

Empress Nagako [...] celebrated her 73d [...] Saturday with a quiet [...] tended by members of [...] inside their palace. "I [...] as if I am that old," [...] quoted as saying.

* * *

Three couples marr[ied ...] triple ceremony after [...] lease from Nazi con[centration] camps held a weekend [...] in New Orleans to celeb[rate their] 30th wedding annivers[ary ...] couples—Mr. and Mrs. [...]soski of New Orleans, [...] Mrs. Louis Preston of [...] N.Y., and Mr. and M[rs. ...] Well of Long Island, [...] married in 1946 in Mu[...] U.S. Army chaplain. [...] Polish Jews had moved [...] through the Nazi death [camps ...] Dachau, Auschwitz and [...]sen. "We were working [...]nition factories, without [...] seeing killing next to [...] Lasoski said. When it [...] "we didn't have anyt[hing ...] didn't have parents, so [...]cided to get married."

—SAMUEL JU[...]

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COB52CH | MOT51AB | WHM52BL

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